PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 13. to Rs.285. Motor Cycles from Rs.1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 44 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
16th April	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
23rd „	MANTUA ..	10,902
30th „	SICILIA ..	9,702
7th May	SOMALI ..	6,794
14th „	NALDERA ..	15,825
21st „	MOREA ..	10,890
28th „	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th June	SARDINIA ..	6,880
11th „	DONGOLA ..	8,056
18th „	MALWA ..	10,941
25th „	NORE ..	6,703

Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £13-10-0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
20th April	MA HOBRA ..	8,288
5th May.	MANDALA ..	8,246

P. O. SAILING FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date 1921	Steamer	Remarks
22nd April	MAL A ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide. Melbourne and Sydney.
10th May	DUNERA ..	Calls Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
20th „	MARKUNDA ..	Calls Colombo. Fremantal Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
8th April ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
11th „ ..	LHASA	Karachi Coasting 10 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru.	S. Iriye.	4,352	9th April	24th April
* Heinan Maru	Watanabe	4864	32nd April	29th April
Calcutta Maru.	G Matsushita	5,339	21st April	3rd May
Wakasa Maru.	B. Tsuda.	6,074	12th May	24th May
† Nagano Maru	K Tsukuda	3824	17th „	10th „
Hakata Maru.	T. Sasaki.	5,970	23rd May	4th June

†This steamer from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

*This Steamer as no Passenger accomodation.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Liverpool Maru.	K. Takahashi.	10th April.	20th April.
Siam Maru ..	S. Kondo ..	7th „	23rd „
Luzon Maru ..	Y. Ishikawa.	23rd „	3rd May.
Malay Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	27th „	4th „
Kasado Maru ..	W. Muir	28th „	10th „
Indus Maru ..	R Yano.	3rd May.	15th „
Saigon Maru	T Watanabe	10th „	20th „

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 2,23,73,335
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
R. E. L. BUCKLEY,

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISD CAPITAL.

2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid	90,47,000
	4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921	3.54.52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921	2,71.41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; Sir Robert Aitken.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE.
2. Princes Street, E. C. 2,
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad (Sind)
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Karachi
Allahabad	Lahore
Alleppy	Lucknow
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura
Bellary	Managalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Bimlipatam	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Quetta
Calicut	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cawnpore	Rangoon
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Salem
Chittagong	Secunderabad
Cocanada (Outstations Rajamundry and Narsapur)	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Cochin	Simla
Coimbatore (Sub-agency Elode)	Sholapur
Colombo	Sukkur
Dacca	Surat
Delhi	Tellichery
Gunter (Outstation Bezwada)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Trivandrum
(Sub-agency Parbhan)	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules. Powers of Attorneys &c. may be had on application at any of the ocal Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70.00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. E. WILSON,

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—
DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara,	Bombay,
Baghdad,	Calcutta,
Bahrein,	Colombo,
Basrah,	Hillah,
Basrah City.	Mosul.
Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£ 995,00
Reserve Fund	£ 266,08
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Hartin, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custod and interest and dividends collected for clients.
R. E. BUCKLE,

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable, "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR SA SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

5 %
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Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.
Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are of age.
You can open a Savings Bank account with
8 Annas and upwards and it will earn 5 % Per Annum
Open the account to-day at the
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, opp. G. P. O., BOMBAY.
POST BOX 22. BRANCHES—AT KARACHI AND SURAT PHONE 5303

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND 97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND 1,15,700
DIRECTORS.
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.)
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Mandiwala, (Messrs. Sakharam Mancharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagar, saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 284.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMTD.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed per cent. per annum. Rules on appli
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS ar on approved securities at favoura
SHARES AND SECURITIES sold.
Banking business of transacted.

INSURANCE.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
809, Bow Bazar. D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
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For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR
Secretaries an

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AN INDIAN GLORY.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE "SHUSHRUTA SAMHITA."

In three volumes. Superior Edition, Rs. 8 Popular Edition, Rs. 25 in India only

MAKARADHWAJA VATI.

The only Brain-Tonic and Nerve-Vigor dose after five or six hours of continued brain work acts like magic on the system. It is an Elixir of Life being the only remedy for the tension of an over-worked brain. Its chief chemicals are the world-renowned Makaradhwaja Camphor and Musk. Rs. 3 for 15 dag With our Snayuranjan Ghrita, Rs. 5.

KAVIRAJ K. L. BHISAGRATNA, M.R.A.S. (Lond.),
10, Kashi Ghose's Lane, CALCUTTA.

KATOL

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Princess St., BOMBAY.

ELIXIR EAUGODiN.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TONIC.

Sensational Review by the Press in France.

LE TEMPS.

The ELIXIR GODINEAU is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country: it is a first class strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power.

L'AUTORITE

The marvellous properties of the ELIXIR GODINEAU having been duly proved by various experiments, this powerful specific is now universally recommended as the best remedy against anaemia, tuberculosis and all cases of exhaustion of the organic system in general.

LE FIGARO.

To make gold, and find out the secret of ever-lasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second.

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effects of which are surprising.

LE MOT D'ORDRE.

Several truly marvellous cures effected by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, and which have been echoed far and wide, have given this specific universal popularity. Henceforth anaemia, rachitis, paralysis, senile degeneration will cease to exist. The ELIXIR GODINEAU rapidly suppresses all these affections produced by partial or general exhaustion of the organic system.

L'EVENEMENT.

The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-mettled spiritness of a youth of twenty years of age, is restored by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, one of the valuable conquests of modern science.

L'ECHO DE PARIS.

The great success of the ELIXIR GODINEAU increases from day to-day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigor every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of All weakened or debilitated organic systems are speedily strengthened after treatment with the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effect of which is as sure as it is rapid.

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon

MADON SONS & CO.

CHEMISTS,

(Original Madon's), Crawford Market, Bombay.

Price per bottle Rs. 14. Course of 3 bottles Rs. 40.

PACKING FREE. TRANSIT CHARGES EXTRA.

WHERE OTHER KNOWN REMEDIES HAVE FAILED,

PINAK'S AGUE MIXTURE

has carried the day in removing immediately, all kinds of fevers *viz*; Ague, Malaria Influenza, etc.

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H. H. JETHABHAI & Co.

Sittaram Buildings.
near Crawford Market;
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Stove & Cycle Depot.

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PETROL

"Barnet Glass," Motor Tyres and Tubes, Lamps, Horns, Chamois Leather, Hood Cloth, etc. etc.

Can be had from **H. A. KADIR & Co.,** Kapol Nivas, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.

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Your Confidence

They are sure to win. It is in their nature to do so.

Two Remarkable Remedies of Ayurved.

CHYVANPRASHAVALEH——The Body & Brain Builder (palatable) Rs. 2-8-0 per lb.

or

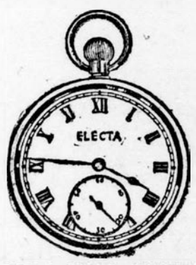
JEEVAN DRAKSHASAVA——The Body & Brain Refresher (Delicious) Rs. 2-0-0 for 1½ lb

ZANDU Pharmacetical Works, Limited.

Branch—Mahajanvadi, KALBADEVI. | Factory—Elphinstone Road,

ELECTA and GALCO

CELEBRATED



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Electa Watch Factory Ltd.,

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Obtainable from all the best Watchmakers in India and from the *AGENT:*— JULES FETTERLE

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FURUKAWA WIRES

Just unpacked Consignments of

Insulation Testing Sets,
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Boilers, Toasters, Irons,
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Fancy Presentation Table Lamps
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Also Pumps, Motors, A. C. & D. C. Fans, etc.

Prices on Application.

SUPERIOR MAKE

The Hind Tank Mfg. Company

Manufacturer of Tanks, Chimneys Boilers etc.

We are the best manufacturer of

Storage Water Tanks (square or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dustbins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.

Our work will give entire satisfaction to our clients. We invite Government Railways Municipalities and others for a trial order.

Folkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane Bombay

GANGADAS DAYABHAI PLUMBER.

SOLE AGENT

SMILINGLY

You Can Walk Straight

If your nerves are strong and can bear the strain.

Harkers Nervetone

is just the remedy to strengthen your nervous system.

Buy a bottle, try it and see the result.

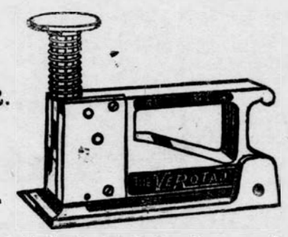
WHOLESALE FROM

B. G. JACK & Co. 43,48, MEDOWS STREET Prince Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

YOU ARE KNOWN BY THE **STATIONERY** YOU USE.

THEN BUY FROM US.

COMBINED PAPER FASTENER. AND TACKER (BRITISH).



When the machine is required to be used as a Paper Fastener, it is worked with the base attached. The appliance is readily converted for securing lables to boxes, etc., by simply sliding off the base. An indispensable article! Fully nickle plated, Rs. 13-8 each. Staples, extra, Re. 1-4 per box of 500.

Suitable for Fastening Papers or Labels on cases etc.

ADVANTAGES—

Ready stocks of SWAN, WATERMAN, LEVER and other popular makes of FOUNTAIN PENS. Write us for your requirements. All goods moderately priced.

V. S. BHAT & Co.

WHOLESALE STATIONERS, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

"Phoenix Lager" A Quality Beer.

You will never get such quality in the whole market.

Challenge excellence of quality, purity, taste and palateness.

Sole Agents:—

Comar & Co.

Army Contractors
Frere Road.

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

Semi-Diesel

Crude Oil Engines

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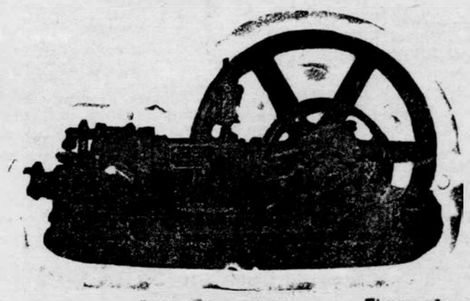
NO WATER INJECTION.

SAFE SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONOMICAL



USE SAME DIESEL ENGINES

40 Years' Experience British throughout. Thousands working

STOCKS HELD BY **Moolji Haridas & Co.**

Post Box No 135, Carnac Bunder. BOMBAY.

Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sindh Baluchistan Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

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"TO THE TEMPLE."

The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

SANDHURST BRIDGE.

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OLD Garments Turned out NEW

Why go to the Expense of having new clothes made, when you can get your articles done as good as new at our works.

Under Experienced and Expert Management.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.

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CLEANERS AND DYERS.

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FOR

Satisfaction of Fitting
Durability of materials

Please pay us a visit

New Stock of

Woollen, Silk and Cotton Suitings just opened.

A. R. Abdurrehman & Co.

Churchgate Street, Tailors.
Fort, BOMBAY.

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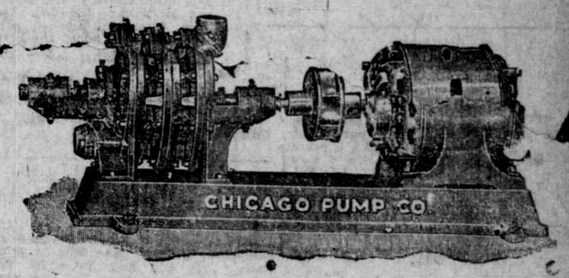
Wate[illegible] ou water only at certain hours, b[illegible] You want water at your taps and in your [illegible]es all th[illegible]

The best wayto have this is to instal a water tank on the top of your Building and pump the water into it at the time it is available in the mains and use it all 24 hours independently of muncipality. You need a reliable house pump for this. We supply at a reasonable price.



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P. O. BOX. No. 459, BOMBAY.

WHY SUFFER FROM MALARIA ?

There is now no reason why any person should suffer or dye from MALARIA, INFLUEANZA or any type of Fevers.

Hundreds of people willingly testify that

ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC

is SAFE and CERTAIN CURE.

They remove all trace of MALARIA from system.

It is natural Specific, perfectly harmless to old or chield and acts like magic.

M. T. Madon & Co.,

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A FRENCH Remedy for CONSUMPTION and all Wasting Diseases.

BYLA'S EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL and LECITHIN.

A pre-eminently strengthening and restorative tonic combining in reduced volume and agreeable form the properti[illegible] of Cod Liver Oil and Lecithin. An excellent preparation giving astonishing results in the Organic Wasting Diseases such as : PULMONARY PHTHISIS, every form of TUBERCULOSIS. SCROFULA, COUGHS [illegible] STANDING COLDS, ACUTE AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, RICKETS, ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, NE[illegible] DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, SORE THROATS. NEURASTHENIA, and in general con[illegible]utional diseases affecting the nutrition.

Renew your Strength and Vigor to both Body and Mind by taking

Dr. ADAM'S Brain & Nerve Tonic Pills

(Speedy cure for—) **Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Antemia, Loss of Memory, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigor, Neuralgia, Headache, Muscular and Local Weakness, Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Premature Decay, Sleeplessness** and all other **Nervous Complaints.**

It thorougly invigorates the **Brain Nerves** and Muscles—communicates a healthy tone to the System and gives Vigor to every organ—excites appetite and prompts digestion of food. Sold by all well-kn[illegible]n Chemists at Rs. 3 per bottle.

Sold by all well-know Chemists or

M. T. MADON & Co.,

24-26, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, Crawford Market Corner Shop, BOMBAY.

STEARNS' CELERY NERVINE

In Rheumatism and Gout, Stearns' Celery Nervine relieves by eliminating from the blood through the kidneys, by its diuretic action, substances which are attributed to cause the diseases, thereby acting as a preventive People who are subject to the disease should take a bottle of Stearns' Celery Nervine occasionally as an aid in preventing suspected attacks.

In nervous disorders and sleeplessness, Stearns' Celery Nervine acts as a tonic and sedative to the nervous system relieving sleeplessness and steadying the nerves.

Uterine and Ovarian disorders such as difficult menstruation, ovarian congestion and disorders of the menopause or change of life are relieved by the continued use of Stearns' Celery Nervine.

In the disorders of the Kidneys commonly known as Bright's Disease, Stearns' Celery Nervine aids the system by its tonic and diuretic alterative effect.

In blood disorders such as scrofula, pimples, blotches, etc., Stearns' Celery Nervine with the proper local treatment is a great aid in restoring the skin to its normal condition.

M. T. Mad[illegible] Co.

The Sufferings of the SICK-BED

CAN be allayed, and health, happiness and strength CAN be got once again. Disease-stricken person NEED NOT suffer any longer. Hope comes back to the hopeless. Peace comes again to sufferers. And you CAN enjoy perfect health once more. Good look, good spirits and good cheer will be yours for a small cost. There is one sure cure for nearly all human and animal diseases. It is

"AMRITDHARA"

THE WONDER-CURE FOR ALL DISEASES.

"AMRITDHARA"

—CURES—	—HAS GOT—
Acidity Asthma Bronchitis Cholera Coughs Dysentry Earache Fevers of all kinds out Insomnia Jaundice Kidney disease Lumbago Malaria Pneume Sciatica, Ulcers Vomiting, Wounds, etc., etc., etc.	more than 24,000 unsolicited testimonials from all parts of the world. Every day we are getting scores of such testimonials. Our free book will interest you. Ask for it to-day. A copy will come to you by return.

The most marvellous miracle of the day In the Pharmacopea of Hindu Medicine-world has now been given to the world by the learned Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Kavi Vinod Vaidya Bhushan Vaidya of Lahore. Amritdhara is now a household word in thousands and lakhs of homes. Doctors, Hakeems and Vaidyas prescribe it for all diseases. Amritdhara not only cures human diseases, but also those of animals and birds. Most wonderful is its power. Try a bottle at once and have a Phial ready for use. Delays are dangerous.

Write to-day

Price per Phial, Rs. 2-8 only. Sample Annas 8.

WRITE FOR OUR **FREE** *DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.*

Manager, Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings,

Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE.

(Only postal and telegraphic address :—Amritdhara 1, LAHORE)

Bombay Agent :—Messrs. GULAMHUSEIN VALLYMOHAMED DEVJI, 173, Khoja Mohalla, Mandvi, BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

Is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-

KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

American Gold medal Camp Cots

No. 1½ cot Rs. 25 each
No. 108 „ Rs. 25 each
packing and Delivery extra.

America India Export & Import Co.,

Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

JAL DINSHAW & CO.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SOLE AGENTS:

NATIONAL METAL WORKS, LTD.

Manufacturers of Build'ng fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship ar tings and fancy Brass Works.

Gastine is Gasoline economiser. Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 26 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patni Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

AF[illegible]

THE GEN[illegible]

CEILING

Complete with 3 cu[illegible] Speed Regulators, etc. 22[illegible]

Apply :— **THE [illegible]**
16, [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JAI HIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921. C8853

NOTICE.

Services of one ASSISTANT ENGINEER, one SUPERVISOR and one [illegible] are required for permanent employment in the Dhrangadra State P. W. D., Only fully qualified men need apply to the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Dhrangadra, Kathiawar. C 9039

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE CARD HOLDERS OF THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Card Holders of the Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd., will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the 23rd instant, to consider the scheme proposed by the Committee appointed by the General Meeting held on the 5th March, 1921. All Card Holders are requested to attend. C9065

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
A Steamer	.....	Early May	Montreal

* If sufficient inducement offering

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

[illegible]ELOPMENT,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED.—CUSTOMERS for Silver Wristlet Watch FREE. Judge our Honesty. Apply with half anna stamp to GHATALAH Co., CHITTOOR. R31

FOR SALE—About 3,00,000 second-hand country roofing tiles. Also D.C. 230 volt ceiling fans and electric fittings. For particulars meet personally A. MOORAJ, 9, Banks Street, Fort, Bombay. R27

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

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Enables to learn, write and read. Only 6 Rules and 26 Characters (Complete Theory learned in 24 Hours. Has given quicker wives than Rapid's Progressive and Post Lessons free from DUTTON 24-HOUR SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Sanmukha Mansion, Thirumbu Nedumbar Road, GIRGAON, BOMBAY, and other Commercial subjects also taught by Latest Methods. Postal Course in Shorthand now ready.

SHORTHAND

AT MATHERAN TUITIONS and SECRETARIAL WORK undertaken by an experienced graduate teacher with knowledge of law. Apply JOSHI, 117, Narayan Peth, Poona City. R10

HOTELS & APARTMENT ON HILLS.

MATHERAN—HOTEL METROPOLE is open for the season. Coolest and best position. Terms moderate. Please apply MANAGER. C 9125

BOOKS, STAMPS.

WANTED—Ambitious men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" with one anna stamp. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT. R45

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—Blow Room Machine Howard and Bullob, wokring satisfactorily. Apply to the AGENT. THE HATIM MILL LIMITED, Surat. 8833

FOR SALE.—15½ B.H.P. Imperial Crude OIL ENGINE and six and seven feet English Mortar Mills. Apply ERUCH D. ENGINEER & CO., 264, Two Tanks, Bombay. R 52

FOR SALE—British made India Rubber suction Hose Pipes 2in. and 2½in. by 3 ply Best Grey India Rubber Delivery Pipes 1½in. by 3 ply. India Rubber Sheets, steam proof from 1/16in. to 1in. thickness.—All fresh and from stock. No Brokers. Special rate for quantity. Apply Box 2083 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C 9126

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Pay Rupee 500 Rs. 50, Rs. 750. A General Manager for a leading old established Life Insurance Co., He must be well educated highly connected, energetic and capable of controlling large offices. Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience accompanied by testimonials may be addressed to Box No. 2082, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C 9121

WANTED—ENGINEERS with 2nd and 3rd Class Boiler Act certificate for condensers at Aden and Perim, must be good practical machines, able to carry out repairs on lathes and benches and read and write English. Salary Rs. 225 per mensem (with chances of a rise for able men), free quarters and water. Apply stating qualifications and age with copies of testimonials to the DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Military Works, ADEN. C9101

WANTED—Immediately by the District Local Board, Karachi, a qualified and experienced OVERSEER, capable of drawing plans and estimates for roads and buildings and supervising their construction. Salary Rs. 100—5—160—10—200 plus Rs. 25 permanent travelling allowance. Only men who have passed the Overseer's test need apply. Copies of testimonials and drawings, if any, must accompany application. SHEWARAM DEWANMAL, President, District Local Board, Karachi. C9073

WANTED for service in the Zanzibar Protectorate, a duly qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Period of engagement is three years in the first instance under an agreement. Salary Rs. 190 p.m. rising by annual increments of Rs. 15 to Rs. 255 p.m., month for first three years of probationary service and if confirmed Rs. 210 p.m. by annual increments of Rs. 15, to Rs. 225 p.m., Free quarters if available or allowance in lieu of Rs. 30 p.m. (if married) or Rs. 20, p.m. (if single). For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates and diploma to: MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents in India for the East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. C 9122

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—The following staff for the JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT of the Tanganyika Territory:—Four Clerical Interpreters, thoroughly capable of reading, writing and speaking Gujarathi and thoroughly conversant with that system of book-keeping and capable of speaking Hindustani well. One of them must be able to speak Kutchi well. All of them must have a thorough knowledge of English must be able to keep books and accounts. Salary florins 125 p.m. rising to 180 florins p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials stating experience age, and present services should be addressed to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT of Bombay, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY. R 49

WANTED—Energetic RENT COLLECTORS with good references, able to work hard in collecting rents in the Suburbs of Bombay, on the Temporary Staff of this Office. The remuneration of the appointment is pay Rs. 40 plus War Allowance Rs. 20 as long as it is allowed per month plus commission payable under the Trust Rules now in force, which can be inspected in this Office. None but those who are able to furnish security of Rs. 1,000 in cash or War Bonds or Government Promissory Notes need apply to the undersigned. (Sd.) M. S. BHARUCHA, I.C.E., Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Trust. C9074

WANTED—An ENGINEER or a MISTRY to work on a Boring Machine. Apply—DAMODAR HARIDAS c/o Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay No. 2. R 47

WANTED.—Competent SHORTHAND-TYPISTS and TYPISTS. Only those experienced in Attorneys' office need apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort. C9131

WANTED—An experienced COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE, TYPIST, knowing Gujrati. Apply NOMAN & BROS., Abdool Rehman Street, Lr. Nicholson's House. R57

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT for a large factory in Southern India. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2080, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9113

WANTED—PARTNER with Rs. 20,000 to join a going concern dealing in Hardware, Metals, etc. Good connections. No brokers. Apply Box No. 2081, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9119

WANTED.—A TIME-KEEPER for printing press. Must be experienced and reliable. References necessary. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 37

WANTED—AN ARTIST, enclose samples of work and state salary required to Box No. 2074 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 37

REQUIRED AT ONCE—Reliable CLERK, capable of keeping Stock Books, those with previous experience only need apply Box No. 2071, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9089

WANTED—An experienced CLERK with knowledge of Correspondence and Accounts, one knowing Typewriting preferred good salary to competent men. Apply Box No. 2066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R21

WANTED.—A SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for an Sloe Fibre Factory near Banglore and also a secondhand Oil Engine 15 B.H.P. in good running order. Apply sharp to Box No. 2061, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R13

WANTED in Panjab, an AUDITOR to audit half yearly and yearly books of Factories and to make out Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 2068, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R22

WANTED in Up-country, an experienced and competent ACCOUNTANT for a Mercantile Firm. Must have served as Independent Accountant in large Business Firms. Apply with copies of certificates and stating salary required to Box No. 2069, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R22A

WANTED.—A MEDICAL OFFICER for large labour camps in the Poona District. Previous experience of camp sanitation and treatment of labour preferable. Please apply with particulars to:—THE MANAGER, The Tata Power Co., Ltd Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. R39

WANTED—MEN to act as representatives for an advertising company. Men with experience and good connection amongst merchants and manufacturers need only apply, in confidence with terms that he requires to Box No. 2075 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 37

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two COACHMEN for Mombasa in East Africa on two years' agreement. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to R. E. COLLIN & CO., 7/10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. R36

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Pay Rs. 135 per month consolidated. Only competent men should apply in writing with copies of testimonials to THE ELTCTRICAL ENVINEER TO GOVERNMENT P. W. D. Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. C 9124

WANTED—For a Colliery in Chanda District (C. P.) a THIRD CLASS MINING ENGINEER, having former experience and holding certificates to act as a manager for particulars apply to.—MULLA HASANALLY NATHOOBHOY, Chanda (C. P.) R 37

WANTED—A qualified and energetic SUB-OVERSEER for the Satara City Municipality on Rs. 60—5/2—75 per month. Those that have previous experience of the work need only apply with testimonials to the Undersigned before 15th May, 1921. Applicants should state their age and qualifications. DOSABHOY MANEKJI, President, Satara City Municipality. C9120

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GUJARATI HINDU GRADUATE with commercial knowledge just returned from Europe seeks engagement as Secretary to Merchant or join office. Apply Box No. 2036 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2973

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—One ½ ton to 1½ ton LORRY with body complete. Apply with price and particulars to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—One 2½ H. P. MOTOR 220 volts, must be in thoroughly good and working condition. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—MULES AND RING FRAMES new or second-hand. Apply with quotations and full particulars to Box No. 2039. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2973

A young man desirious going America, for education in Agriculture wants loan of Rs. 4,000. Has also good experience of business. Can work as his agent, or secure Agency or do any other work. Please write to Box 2078 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 55

WANTED—FREE RECEIVERS of Begum Diary of 1921-22 free on application. Anna stamp for an excellent wall with two fine pictures. Apply to BEGUM OFFICE, Box 709, (B).

WANTED—Second-hand MES... wood-working ... [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

TO SOLICITORS—Bills of Costs prepared from papers. Terms on application to NIDHILAL & SCINDIA, No. 25-29, Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay. R 1

FOR SALE One English BROUGHAM CARRIAGE, complete with horse and harness in very good condition. Apply to R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7/10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. R 32

FOR SALE.—ENGLISH VICTORIA an HORSE with harness. Price Rs. 1,250. Apply Box No. 2072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." J9094

FOR SALE—GAMMETER MULTIGRAPH No. 4, prints innumerable typewrite copies, etc. Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 with E. S. and Tab Rs. 170. Slightly used Black Portable with T. case Rs. 160. Secondhand Oliver Rs 100, Brand New Fox Standard and Portable Typewriters. Eureka and Tagger Ribbons, Carbons. Repairs a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road opposite Messrs. COX & Co. Fort.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Brief Size	200
Remington No. 8 Brief Size	110
Under wood No. 5 Latest, Leather Case	200
Oliver No. 9 Rebuilt Like New	200
Empire No. 2 with Back spacer	145
Empire No. 1 Fisscap Size. Visible	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size	195
Royal No. 5 Visible	125
7 Lbs. Fox Portable with case	165

Typewriter Supplies stocked. Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. Terms moderate.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING & CO.,
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
National Portable No. 3 with Case	125
Remington 7, 2 Cols., Rs. 120, Oliver 3	125
Empire 2, Rs. 150, Sun, Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	275
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, 11, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief	320
Underwood 5, new, used few days	325
Remington 10, new, used few days	375
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 250, American Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, American Rebuilt, Brief	275
Royal No. 5, Visible, 2 Cols., B. Spacer.	175

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES FOR SALE.

GRAND RAFFLE OF MOTOR CAR, &c.—Please apply for books of eleven Tickets to Messrs. HASSAN & Co., Indor Residency. R 34

FOR SALE.—One 4 seater PAIGE CAR, One 2 ton NASH Lorry. For particulars and trial apply Box No. 2084 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C 91

MOTOR CAR BODIES FOR SALE.—Absolutely brand new, seven seater, Hudson and two seater, Dodge Brothers Cars Bodies with hood. at reasonable prices. Apply:—BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LIMITED, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay. C 9050

FOR SALE.—A best GERMAN MAK STOVER CAR, five seater, newly overhauled running 30 Miles in one Gallon of Petrol in best condition. Price Rs. 5,500 or near sum. Apply to Box No. 2,062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R14

FOR SALE—A 4 cylinder 20 H.P. 5 Passenger touring STUDEBAKER in perfect running order and excellent condition. Price Rs. 6,000, or near offer. A 4 cylinder 20 H.P. Leon Bolee fitted with 5 passenger torpedo English body, in perfect running order, tyres almost new and car is in excellent condition Price Rs. 7,000, or near offer. A new 6 cylinder 20 H.P. 5 passenger Saxon car with standard equipment. Price Rs. 4,500. A 4 cylinder 20 H.P. Mass car with seven seater body, in perfect running order and splendid condition. Price Rs. 3,500. HORMASJI SORABJI AND SONS, 4, New Queen's Road, Bombay. C 9103

AUTOMOBILE AUCTION—Our next Auction of Cars, Lorries, Motor Cycles, Machinery, etc., will take place on Saturday April 30th, at 2-30 p.m. sharp. (Entries will close on April 25th.) Among those which will be put up for sale to the highest bidder are a 6 cyl. Davis, a 6 cyl. Buick, an Indian Motor Cycle and Side Car, a Thor Motor Cycle, a Flanders Car, 16/20 Wolseley, two 11 9 Humbers, two 20 seater Busses, 85 Model Taxi, an Emblem Motor Cycle and Side Car, a Fiat Lorry, an Hummobile Taxi, a two seater 8/10 H.P. Renault, a Harley Davidson Motor Cycle, a Triumph Motor Cycle and Side Car, a Taxi Motor (Send your entry in at once.) "MOTOR-MART" The I. A. C., Ltd., 310, Lamington Road, off Jacob's Circle. C9090

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—For office purpose, a big FLAT in the vicinity of Apollo Street, Fort, for immediate possession. Apply Box No. 2041, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2980

TO LET—SHOPS at Sandhurst Road in Soneji House opposite Dr. Parekh Hospital. Apply Dr. SONEJI. R 56

LANDOUR.—TO BE LET Leadlis House, Landour, near Woodstock College. Good, furnished and comfortable. Apply, RAHIM MULLA BAKSH, Londour, Mussoorie. C9123

TO BE LET.—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princess and Nobles. Apply RATANSHAW RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR, Walkeshwar Road, No. 2, Dadyseth Estate. R2947

MUBARAK MANZIL—TO BE LET—Spacious BUNGALOW round floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club, Back Road. Apply ALLIBHOY CHAGLA & CO.; Kharek Bazar, near Musjid Bunder or CHAGLA VILLA, Dadar. R2949

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, GROUND FLOOR, Gilbert Building, opposite Babulnath Temple. Four bed rooms with baths. Apply on 3RD FLOOR on the premises. R44

TO LET.—Commodious BLOCKS, 2 rooms 6 set, airy, Electric Light, 24 hours water, 3rd Floor Rahim Mansions, Poi Baori, Parel. Bangalow like seperate closets, for moderate rent of 50 to 80. Applications to BHAYA on spot or AMIR CHAND JAWALADAS, 93, Tamba Kanta Post 3. C9043

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR and FLATS at Nepean Sea Road, Dilbash Estate No. View. Accommodation:—One hall, and five bedrooms with bath-est sanitary principles, with four with Motor Garage facipremises or HAJEE DA-No. 49/53, Kamber-

C8978

PUBLIC NOTICE.

INDO LUSITANIA RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.

INFORMATION.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificate to commence business under Sec. 108 (2) of the Indian Companies Act VII, of 1913, has been secured on 4th day of April, 1921.

Business enquiries will now be received from the share-holders and merchants.

For the Indo-Lusitania Resources Development Company, Limited.
(Sd.), C. BALOOBHAI & COMPANY,
Agents.

Dated, 22nd April, 1921. C 9128

THE MODEL MILLS NAGPUR LTD,

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE APPLICATION and ALLOTMENT RECEIPTS No. 4052, in respect of one share of the Model Mills Nagpur, Ltd., in he name of Mr. T. E. Ramanujachari have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified within one month to the registered office of the Company, 4, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate receipts will be issued to the above named owner. C 9130

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between our clients Sha Gandalal Pitamberdas, Sha Nathubhai Purshottamdas and Sha Natwarlal Chhotalal of the one part and Sha Laxmidas Thakersey of the other part, for carrying on business as Stationers at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, under the name and style of Messrs. Gandalal Nathubhai & Co., stands DISSOLVED as and from the 23rd day of April, 1921.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1921.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Gandalal Pitamberdas, Nathubhai Purshottamdas and Natwarlal Chhotalal. C9132

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY WELL KNOWN RUNNING CONCERN OF CIGARETTES ETC., OF MESSRS. CURZON AND CO., AT ESPLANADE ROAD FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY the 9th proximo sell by public auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the shop of Messrs. Curzon and Co., at Esplande Road, Fort, the very well known running concern of cigarettes etc., together with its goodwill as well as sole agencies of Best Brand Cigarettes as well as all the stock-in-trade such as furniture, show cases, cupboards, writing tables, chairs, safes, steel file cabinets, cash memo Machines, typewriters, cigarettes of Best Brands, tobacco-pipes, glass jars, cigarette pouches and cigarette-holders and gold and silver cigarette cases, sticks mirrors, sign boards, electric lights and Fans screens etc. etc.

The above shop is being sold off as the owner proceeding to England shortly.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALIST AND SMALL INVESTORS.

Auction sale of a valuable bungalow at Matunga, belonging to the Estate of the Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hoosein Hakim late Judge of the Small Causes Court and vacant pieces of land adjoining thereto.

Suit No. 2041 of 1918.

Abdul Latif Hakim vs. V. D. Kamat and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr. the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent, Decree pased in the above suit on the 14th March 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 8th May, next sell by public auction on the premises at the hours respectively hereunder specified, the undermentioned immoveable properties.

At 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

LOT NO. 1.—Piece of land partly Government lesschold and partly Government Toka tenure, situate at Gowari and at Antope Hill in Matunga containing 3399 sqr. yds., or thereabouts together with the Bungalow out houses, tenements and structures standing thereon, registered under land revenue and survey No. 1A to 29/1030 and bounded on the North, West and Eost by the property of Nowrojee Nusservanji Unwalla, on or towards the South partly by the property of D. H. Gowande and partly by Government land and which said premises are marked Nos. I, II, and III on the plan thereof, which may be inspected a tthe office of the Receiver's Attorneys.

At 4-45 p.m. (S.T) on the same day.

LOT NO. 2.—Piece of Government Toka land, with the massuage tenement well and trees standing thereon, situate at the Western side of Matunga Road, leading to Sion admeasuring 1506 sq. yards., on the East by the property of Hajee Noor Mahomed Ebrahim Hoosein, on the West by the property of N. N. Unwala, on the North by the property of Hajee Sulleman and others and Karwa Bhagwan Pacha, on the South by the Government land and which said premises are marked No. IV on the plan aobve refered to.

At 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the same day.

LOT NO. 3.—Piece of Government Toka land at Antop Hill Matunga admeasuring 274 sq. yass, on the North West partly by the property of Hajee Sulleman and other and partly by Ismail Mahomed Adamji on the North East by Hajee Noor Mahomed Ebrahim Hoosein, on the South West by the property of Bhagwan Pacha, on the South East by the property of Hajee Noor Mahomed Ibrahim Hossein and which premises are marked No. V on the said plan.

At 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) on the sameday.

LOT NO. 4.—Piece of Government Toka land at Antop Hill admeasuring 221 sq. yds., bounded on the North and West by property of Haji Noor Mahomed Ibrahim Hoosein, on the East of Kassam Moosa, and on the South of Hassam Mahomed.

At 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the same day.

LOT NO. 5.—Piece of Government Toka land at Madli Antop Hill, Matunga, admeasuring 478 sq. yds., and bounded on the North by property of Mr. Mulla and Sir R. J. Tata, on the South of Hassam Mahomed on the East Government ground, on the West of Hajee Ibrahim and Dharma Dhakjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply, to Messrs. Mehta Lalljee and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 p. m.
TO-MORROW AT 9-45 p. m.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT!
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT!!
OF THE
FAMOUS ITALIAN PRIMA DONNA.

"SIGNORA GONSALEZ"
"SIGNORA GONSALEZ"

In excerpts from Famous Grand Operas

Programme from Saturday 23rd and Sunday 24th,

1. ROMANCE—Lucia di Lamermoor
2. SERNATA Toselli
Part II
3. RACCONTO-CAVELLERIA RUSTICANA —Mascagni
4. FOLK SONG—O Solo Mio

LAST FEW NIGHTS
GEO. T. BATTY
presents
"THE NEW VERSATILES"
LIONEL COUTTS
Baritone and Banjoist
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA

BABY VIVIANNE STAR
in all her latest hits. The Talk of the east.

A Delightful Musical Cocktail of the choicest Ingredients, served in an entire New and Novel manner.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY, and TO-MORROW
at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE SOVEREIGN OF THE SCREEN
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
AND LOVELY
EVERLY BAYNE
IN THE
"DIPLOMATIC SERVICE"
Acts presenting A Vivid Story
ve and International Politics
ted and produced for the
TRO PROGRAM
THE
"DIPLOMATIC SERVICE"

The unmasking of a foreign official high in the Diplomatic Service for his duplicity in plotting against the Government while asking and receiving its confidenee and its hospitality.

The play must interest those who keep in touch with the politics of the nation, as well of those who simply love a good story for the story's sake.

"AROUND THE TOWN"

THE EMPRESS

COMING SHORTLY
"Dhruva Charitra"
produced by
MADAN THEATRES LD.

The first super "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece. A Pouranic spectacle of unusual splendour,

WATCH FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

Messrs K. D. and Brothers
Presents To-night and This Week
Another Magnificent Hindi Mythological Super-Production.

"Krishna Sudama"

(7 Reels—7,000 feet.)

It is a Drama full of deep religious fervour.

Two Prize Shows To-day and To-morrow at: 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Rest of the Shows at: 7; 8 8-45, & 10-30 p. m. (S. T).

Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road).

AMUSEMENT.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES!
Every Day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAST NIGHT OF THE
GRAND
VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME.
FRENCH DANCES BY
MDLLE DEROUET!
GRAND MUSIC BY
BI-BO.
Also the 6 reel Picture:
"WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS!"

An all-star picture play wherein a y woman finds after much experience Love is what every woman wants.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

To-morrow (Sunday)
REMEMBER USUAL SUNDAY GATHERINGS!
Grand Change of Programme.
SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL!
"JUST A WIFE"

Adapted from the play by "EUGENE WALTER". There is a vast difference between "Love" and "Respect". Richard Emerson "respected" the girl whose keen business judgment made his success possible—but he "loved" the little wife who patiently waited for his heart to awaken.

Also a rollicking comic:
"THOSE PANTS."

Prices:—Rs. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE ROCKIES
EPISODE 7. TROUBLED WATERS
EPISODE 8. DANGER TRAILS
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
FROGS HEART
CARTOON

SERPENTINE TRAINS BILLIE
A 2—Reel Comie

TIME:
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
MATINEES—Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p. m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum
TO-NIGHT
Four Shows. 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
THE FOURTH INSTALMENT
of the Brother's Vitagraph Serial
THE SILENT AVENGER
featuring
the popular hero of the Screen
WILLIAM DUNCAN

Sat. & Sun. Prize Matinees at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS
present To-Night and This Week
A Unique, Superb, Magnificent
VITAGRAPH SUPER-PRODUCTION

" Thoroughbred "
" Thoroughbred "
" Thoroughbred "

(7 Reels—7000 feet)

featuring the celebrated, popular,
Pretty Star

ALICE JOYCE
ALICE JOYCE
ALICE JOYCE

It is a Drama of tense human emotions. Miss Joyce is here seen at her best as the innocent but much-wronged wife of a jealous husband.

"THOROUGHBRED"

The good but foolish husband was led, by the wile machinations of an unscrupulous woman, to suspect the fidelity of his dearly beloved wife. Jealousy, the green-eyed monster, so preyed on his mind that he got her divorced. But Nature, working in her own inscrutable ways, at last, by many miraculous incidents, again joined the pair in happiness.

" THOROUGHBRED "

A Vitagraph Mysterpiece, containing some of the most exciting Racing events.

Two Prize Shows To-day and To-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Rest of the Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-15 p.m, (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES Ld.
present
"LIVE SPARKS"
"LIVE SPARKS"
"LIVE SPARKS"
featuring
J. WARREN KERRIGAN
and his own Company.

A sparkling Story of a young Millionaire who had so much cash that it didn't matter to him whether his Oil estates went dry or not.

Other folk were tapping them so much that they might induce him to part with a valuable property at a panic figure.

Very neatly he turns the tables and he saves a fortune, wins a wife and confounds all enemies.

SEE
"LIVE SPARKS"
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK

"CASH CUSTOMERS"
A POLLARD COMIC.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING for one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading, Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in detail, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy or Horoscope.

Testimonials from all quarters.

Apply to B. R. SRINIVASAIYA,
Chamaraja Agrahar, Mysore.
R38

WANTED AGENTS

Gentleman who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Liberal Terms and every FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

N TS.

THE
EXCELSIOR
To-night
at 9-30 p.m.
AND
TO-MORROW
[illegible] E
April 24th, at 6 p.m.
TWO GREAT ARTISTES
LEO ANN JAN
CHERNIAVSKY
VIOLINISE, PIANIST.

Programme, April 23rd at 9-30 p.m.

I, Sonata for Piano and Violin..C. Franck
2. Violin Concerto.....Vieuxtamps
3, Piano Solos
SONATA APPASSIONATO BEETHOVEN
4. Violin Solos
A. Romance.....Beethoven
B. Polonaise.....Wieniawsky

Programme April 24th at 6 p.m.

1. Sonata for Violin and Piano..Saint Sæns
2. Violin Concerto.....Wieniawsky
3. Piano Solos
A. Ballade.....Chopin
B. Preludes, 3, 23, 24..... ,,
C. Rigoletto Verdi.....Liszt.
4. Violin Solo.
A. Indian Lament.....Xvorak.
B. Etude Caprice.....Paganini.

Plans for TO-DAY and TO-MORROW'S attractions at ROSE & Co., upto 1 p.m. after 4 p.m. at the Theatre.

Near Charni Road Station
To-day and To-morrow
Two Shows each Days
Matinees at 5 and at night as usual
PATWARDHAN CIRCUS
and
Menagerie

Admitted by all to be the finest sho of its kind.

Hundreds unable to gain admitt nightly.

Enormous success of our first chan programme.

Mr. Herambrao Patwardh daring feats with his powe
LIONS AND CHEET are greatly appreciate
J. Carson's Wonderful Jump.
has become a household word in Bombay Don't forget to see Frances and his Mathematical
DOG BOBBY

Doing addition and substraction, an act defying all human intelligences.

If you really wish to have an enjoyable evening, please pay a visit to our Circus

V. G. PATWARDHAN, *Proprietor* R. V. PATWARDHAN *Manager*

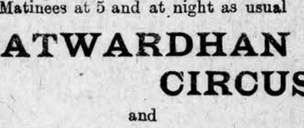
Children under 12, half price to all parts except gallery to matinees only.

In both the Shows the wonderfu Motor Jump takes place

Second change of Programme more clownish comicalities by Mr. Franks

Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 &1.

WICKLESS
BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES



Always-in-Stock with one, two and three Burners with and without legs.

1) Far Superior to any Stove with Wick
2) No Soot or smell because Wickless.
(3) Most Economical because no Wick.
(4) Safest because No Pump.
(5) Takes Inferior Kerosine Oil and
(6) Produces a Powerful Blue Flame.
(7) Costs Less, Give More Heat & Lasts

Longer than Stoves with Wick.

Also large and small coal and wood cooking ranges.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
TUBWALA & CO.,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON

Liverpool, 19th April, 1921

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool, ..	5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	100
,, ,, Imports	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Egyptian F G F Spot Quiet	8 15
Sakels	18 2
New York, 11 a. m, (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) May ..	11 95
July ..	12 52
Oct. ..	13 05
New Orleans 10 a. m. — May. ..	11 59
July ..	12 07

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 20th April, 1921

Fine White Java C & F, Calcutta June, Sellers 30/9
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers 31/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July, Sellers 31/9
Tone:—Dull.

London, 20th April, 1921.

Linseed Calcutta April-May-June, ..
,, ,, .. Nominal ..£15 3/4
Shippers ask prohibitive Prices.

English Best Selected Copper £41
Standard Copper G M B £70 1 8
Tin Block £163 3/4
Rentes 5% £42 1/2

Liverpool, 20th April, 1921

Mid American Spot £7 96
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis £17 75

EXCHANGE.

London, 14th April, 1921.

On London in Paris £53 81
,, Italy £80 87
,, Germany £250 62

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm 16 54
Petrograd 24 57
Amsterdam 11 31 1/4
Switzerland 22 71
Belgium 52 93
Athens 61 25

New York, 20th April, 1921.

Demand Bills 392 50

WHEAT.

London, 19th April, 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62½ lbs Afloat — Sellers £75
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs Cargo — April-May, Sellers £75
Argentine Plate. 78 kg £75
AUTRALIAN F A Q Sellers £76
.. .. Gradies A. Sellers ..£71
.. .. Grades B. Sellers ..£65
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C I F. Afloat Sellers £75

SHARES.

Chartered Bank £13 3/4
Hongkong £95
National £35 1/2

SEEDS.

London, 18th April, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold .. April-May, Quoted £15 3/4
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April, ...
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May, Nominal .. £13 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:— Nominal.
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Held for higher prices
TONE OF LINSEED:—
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) .. Official Estimate available for export is 5829 to 5869 tons, £13 7/8 and 13 3/. April-May, Paid .. Do May-June, Paid Quiet and Easier £13 3/4
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound .. delivered per ton) April-May, Neglected £ 9
TORIA RAPESEED:—April-May, Sellers £16 3/4

London, 19th April, 1921.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold .. April-May, Quoted £15 3/4
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex Ship .. ..
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May, Nominal ..£13 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May, Nominal Nothing doing £17 1/4
TONE OF LINSEED:—
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) .. April-May, Sellers Quiet ..£13 7/8
COTTONSEED. Bombay (sound .. delivered per tone) April-May, Neglected..£9
TORIA RAPESEED:— April-May, .. Sellers £16 3/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

BOMBAY, April 22.

The Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. April-May Broach at Rs. 273 and July-August, at Rs. 295½. It advanced upto Rs. 299 and then declined to Rs. 297 which was the rate at 3 p.m.

To-day being Jain Poonum holiday the market at Colaba is closed.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 22nd April, 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/3 9/16
Bank Demand	1/3 5/8
Doc Acceptance 3m/s ..	1-4 1/8
Fcs. Demand	338 1/2
American Dollars	391 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	198
Shanghai	268 1/2
Japan	188 3/4
Singapore	178

Market:—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper
Daily Quotations.

22nd April, 1921

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	86	0	0
Do.	1¼	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	0	0
Do.	1¾	87	0	0
Do.	2	87	0	0

COPPER RATES

22nd April, 1921

Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1/	90	0	0
Do.	1¼	99	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	99	0	0
Do.	1¾	99	0	0
Do.	2/	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		..	..	..
Panch teka Joint		26	0	0
Copper English Bars		55	0	0
Brass Bars		36	8	0
Lead		62	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates.

6 p. m. 22nd April, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 —	70	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	70	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla —	70	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi —	10	4	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore —	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore —	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold —	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin —	11	12	0
Teelseed, White 83-15 —	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 —	68	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 —	65	0	0
Teelseed, Black— —	68	0	0
Poppyseed White —	11	12	0
Groundnuts —	57	0	0
Mowraseed —	7	0	0
Barley— —	48	0	0
Castorseed —	44	0	0
Vrar Cotton Seed —	39	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May —	9	9	0
Wheat June-July —			
Wheat Aug.-Sept —			
Wheat Oct.-Nov. —			
Linseed May —	14	11	6
Linseed, Sept. —			
Linseed Dec. —			
Rapeseed April-May —			
Rapeseed June-July —			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan. —			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan. —			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan. —			
Wheat June-July —			
Wheat Aug.-Sep. —			
Wheat Oct. Nov. —			
Linseed Sept. —			
Linseed Dec —			

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 21st April, 1921.

Cotton ..	14,240 Bales
Wheat ..	4,236 Cwts.
Linseed	1,659 ,,
Rape, etc.	141 ,,
Gingellyseed	538 ,,
Poppyseed ..	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	86 ,,
Castorseed ..	820 ,,
Rice	228,842 ,,
Myrabolams ..	1,610 ,,
Cottonseed	12,111 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil ,,
Gram	2056 ,,
Juwar	13011 ,,
Maize	16 ,,
Barley	2451 ,,
Bajra	4760 ,,
Coal	036 ,,

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-9-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 89-10-0.
T. T. on London 1/3-5/8.
D. D. on London 1/3-11/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/4-3/16.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 340.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 375.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 188.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 180.
American Cross rate Del. 3.93½.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 53.80.
German Cross rate 263.
London Silver Spot D. 34¼.
London Silver forward D. 34.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 80.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1[illegible] 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 76.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 94.
5½ per cent. Paper 50-8.

(Continued on page [illegible])

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 21.

Western disturbance has given a few falls in Kashmir and is passing away. Rain has also fallen locally in Upper Burma, Chotta Nagpur, while few falls occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Mysore. Chief amounts are:—Mandalay, Silchar quarter of an inch, Chittagong half, Narayangang three, Barisal, Darjeeling one, and half, Chaibasa and Gilgit a quarter.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Malabar and Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 22nd April 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and moderately clouded in the south-east of the division. Humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is from 8 deg. to 14 deg. higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear at Cawnpore and Jhansi but moderately to heavily clouded at other stations. Humidity is in excess at Allahabad and in defect at Agra. Day temperature is nearly normal or slightly above the average; night temperature is higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect and day temperature slightly higher than usual in Rajputana; night temperature is above normal in upper Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj, Veraval and in north Gujarat and is in defect in Central India West. Day temperature is higher than usual in Gujarat and Central India West; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual; night temperature is above normal at Akola but below it at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bijapur and in the north of the division. Day temperature is above the average at Bijapur and Nizamabad but below it at Ahmednagar; night temperature is higher than usual at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in Malabar and the Madras Deccan while a few falls have occurred in south-east Madras. Cuddapah and Calicut report 1.87in. and 1.44in. respectively. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces and at some stations in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Temperature is higher than usual in the Punjab and the adjacent districts to the south of it. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the Punjab.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Malabar and a few falls in Madras. Some extension is likely in Mysore, the south Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan. A few duststorms may occur in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st April 1921.

The western disturbance has given a few falls of rain in Kashmir and is passing away. Rain has also fallen locally in Upper Burma and Chota Nagpur, while a few falls have occurred in Assam Bengal, Orissa and Mysore.

Chief amounts are.—Mandalay, Silchar a quarter of an inch; Chittagong a half; Narayanganj three; Barisal, Darjiling one and a half; Chaibasa and Gilgit a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1921.

	Temp in Shade		Humidity	Rainfall			
	Maximum of Past 24 hour	Minimum of Past 24 hours	8 hrs	Past 24 hour	Total 1st November to date	Departure 1st November to date	
Persian Gulf—							
Bushire ..	77.8	63.0	59	..	4.76	+5.80	
Do. (19th) ..	85	77.8	5	76	..	4 76	—5.88
Jask ..	81.5	70.4	67	..	9.06	—3.88	
Muskat ..							
Do. ( ) ..							
Punjab—							
Multan ..	97.3	70.4	65	..	0 17	—3 67	
Rawalpindi ..	102	77.6	7	56	..	2 73	—1 65
Lahore ..	92.4	69.8	8	53	..	0 01	—7 34
Amritsar ..	98.5	70.1	1	36	..	0 11	—2 78
Jullundur ..	99.4	70.2	2	37	..	0 03	—2 00
Ambala ..	100	67.9	2	33	..	1 47	—2 10
Delhi ..							
United Provinces—							
Agra ..	107.6	82.2	26	..	1.52	—1 76	
Mainpuri ..	110.5	81.8	32	..	1.28	—1 44	
Jhansi ..	108.5	74.6	32	..	3.36	+1 42	
Cawnpore ..	111.0	86.1	63	..	2 51	+1 45	
Allahabad ..	109.6	80.0	38	..	2 04	—0 23	
Sind and Rajputana—							
Jacobabad ..	111.1	79.3	26	..	0	—0 34	
Karachi ..	97	86	8	44	..	0.22	—1 22
Ajmer ..	96	77	6	18	..	0.32	—1 39
Jaipur ..	102.8	83.4	24	..	0.44	—1 22	
Kotha ..	107.6	75.1	78	..	0.96	—1 21	
Mount Abu ..	108	80.8	82	..	0	—0 76	
Gujarat, Kathiawar & Central India West—							
Bhuj ..	95.0	70 4	72	..	0	—1 21	
Okha ..	88.7	74 1	88	..	0	—0 76	
Veraval ..	89	76.1	60	..	0	—1.21	
Rajkot ..	94.9	75 2	74	..	0	—0 65	
Bhavnagar Para.	104.3	74 0	72	..	0	—0 83	
Surat ..	101.6	72 8	50	..	0 07	—0 47	
Ahmedabad ..	102.4	74 2	35	..	0	—0 51	
Deesa ..	106.6	76 0	19	..	0	—0 57	
Neemuch ..	103.7	72 9	19	..	0 03	—0 36	
Indore ..	104.7	74 8	17	..	0.47	—0 40	
Central Provinces—							
Jubbulpore ..	105.1	74 9	30	..	1.27	0 53	
Saugor ..	105.7	76 9	20	..	0 83	0 51	
Hoshangabad ..	106.2	76.2	15	..	0 40	0 65	
Khandwa ..	108.1	77 8	12	..	0.46	1 76	
Akola ..	108.2	76 8	20	..	0.10	1 50	
Amraoti ..	109.2	81 0	23	..	0 25	1 17	
Nagpur ..	106.8	80.6	27	..	0 10	0 88	
Chanda ..	107.8	81.1	55	0.10	0.40	2 09	
Rajpur ..	92	0.9	0	72	..	2 47	+1 98
Konkan—							
Bombay ..	91	5 85	1	83	..	0	—2 68
Ratnagiri ..	88.6	74.8	19	..	0	—2 95	
Mormugao ..	92.5	77 1	17	..	0.46	0 31	
Karwar ..	105	7 75	4	30	..	0.33	0 66
Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—							
Malegaon ..	99.8	73 2	26	..	0	1 05	
Ahmednagar ..	100	5 0	2	40	..	0.27	—1 18
Poona ..	96	5 69.4	43	..	0 87	1 93	
Sholapur ..	98	8 68	8	14	..	0.43	1 13
Bijapur ..	99	0 73	0	18	..	0 06	—0 49
Belgaum ..	104	1 77	5	93	..	2.87	0 71
Aurangabad ..	106	4 69	1	14	..	0 04	—0 55
Nizamabad ..	97	4 81	7	18	..	0 75	0 48
(Indur) ..	91	4 62	3	44	..	0 39	0 26
Hyderabad ..	88.8	78.0	72	..	0.54	0 40	
Malabar and Ceylon—							
Mangalore ..	8	7 78	1	84	..	13 2	0 6
Calicut ..	8	0 74	0	71	..	28	7 79
Cochin ..	82	3 77	1	91	..	29	8 55
Colombo ..	94	1 75	7	83	0 24	4	1
Madras (excluding Malabar) and Mysore—							
Masulipatam ..	..	76	2	..	..	..	
Bellary ..	..	74	1	62	..	..	
Cuddapah ..	..	81	5	66	..	..	
Madras ..	..	80	6	7	..	..	
Coimbatore ..	..	..	0	2	81	..	..
Kodaikanal ..	..	..	..	6	72	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..
Negapatam ..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..

DIABETES
World Renowned.
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY and J. P. RAY BROS,
5, Benares City.

DEAR SIRS,

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before. I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends.

Thanking you for your able treatment.

Yours Sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Vizagapatam District.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free, FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.
(6)

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At 28 Chemists [illegible] or post free, Rs. [illegible] Circular [illegible]

GOT A CHILL?
PEPS
Will soon put you right a ward off Permanent Chest Weakness.

MELLIN'S FOOD
Untouched by hand
Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.
MELLIN'S LACTO
Glycose Untouched By Hand
is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS
For children after weaning.
Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 4 anna stamps by MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO. BOMBAY.
Mellin's Food, Ltd. Invicta Works, Ch. London.

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THE PATENT
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Smoke [illegible] Rs. 7-8
Rays [illegible] -8
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With R[illegible] frames extra on [illegible] prices.

Special Rates to Wholesale Dealers.

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, DELHI, SIMLA, KARACHI &c. &c.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

General meeting of the Share Brokers of the Bombay Stock Exchange Building's Medows Street, Fort at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Mails for Ceylon and Australia per s.s. Malwa close at 11 a.m.,

The s.s. Mantua with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Signor Gonsalez opens at the Excelsior Theatre in excerpts from Grand Opera, 6-30 p.m.

Lecture by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj, on "Women and National Service", Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 4-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

REQUIEM HIGH MASS.

A Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Apolinario Jose D'Souza will be offered by his Staff on 26th April 1921 at 7-30 a.m. St. Francis Xavier Church, Dabul. Friends and relatives are requested to attend.

SHRI MAHALUXHMI C. C. SOCIETY.

The Second Annual General Meeting of Shri Mahaluxhmi Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., will be held at Jacob Circle to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 p.m. to adopt the annual report and audited statement of accounts.

ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD

The Annual General Meeting of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of the Tutorial High School, Grant Road.

SPINNING CLASS AT TARDEO

Under the auspices of the local National College a Spinning Class for the public has been started at the College premises at Tardeo, which sits from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Instructions are given free. Public are welcome to take advantage of the class.

ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The Dhunjeebhoy Edaljee Allbless Charitable Dispensary which is under the management of the Trustees of The Fund for Erecting Residences for Poor Parsees treated during the months of January, February and March 381 patients of which there were 169 males 201 females, and 80 children.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The first session being over, there will be no classes or Weekly meetings till 12th June except the short hand class which will meet on Monday, Thursday being "Passover" there will be no class. The second session begins on 2nd Sunday in June.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of the Band President and Officers, that Band of the 1st. Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt. will play at the Victoria Gardens on Saturday the 23rd instant commencing at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) Fees will be charged for admission.

TWASHTA KASAR SEWA SANGH

The Ninth Anniversary of the above Institution will be celebrated on Sunday, at 4 p.m. in the half of the Shree Mashakali Temple at Pydhoonie. Mr. Ramkrishna Mahadeo Salvi has consented to preside.

BENGALI UNION

A General Meeting of the Bangali Union will be held next Sunday at 4 p.m. in the New Hamman Building, Pydhoni, to elect office bearers, and Managing and Executive Committees for the coming year. All Bangalis are cordially invited to attend.

SANT ACRUZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day at Viller Villa at 8 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. V. J. Patel will address the meeting. There after, the meeting will proceed to elect two members on the Executive board of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee and to organise a village committee.

TREASURY BILLS.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, writes:—

In modification of notification in Finance Department No. 1184 F dated the 11th April 1921, it is hereby notified for public information that with effect from Saturday the 23rd April 1921 the sale of 6 months Treasury Bills, will be discontinued. The existing rates for 9 months' and 12 months' Bills will continue unchanged.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city was 192 on the 21st April as against 142 on the corresponding day of last year and 220 on the corresponding day in 1919.

Cholera registered no attacks and no death. There were 11 plauge attacks and 10 deaths and 5 attacks of small-pox and 2 deaths.

MULSHI PETHA SATYGRAGRAHIS.

Under the auspieces of the Bombay "G" Ward, District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Kistakar's Wadi, (opposite the Kasturchand Mills, Dadar) to Sympathise with the Mulshi Petha Satyagrahis. Shrimati Anantikabai Gokhale, Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar, R. V. Lalit, Dr. Sawarkar and others will speak.

PROF. PATWARDHAN'S INDIAN CIRCUS

The above Circus has changed its programme and this is the last week in that location. The "Motor-jump" will be performed to-day and to-morrow both evening and night. After giving a few more performances, they will remove to Mastan Talao specially for the convenience or residents residing in the Northern part of the City.

ST THOMAS' CATHEDRAL

4th Sunday, after Easter.
7 a.m. Holy Communion. 7-45 a.m. Matins
8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral. Lloyd E. Hymns—135. 136, 320, 323, 170.
6-30 p.m. Children's Service.
6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Canticles—Woodward "A" Hymns—435, 412, 292, 621.
Collection for—Church Expenses—
Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.
On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

GLORIA CHURCH, BYCULLA

His Grace the Archbishop of Verapoly, who is on his way to Rome and is at present a guest at Bishop's House, Colaba will sa Mass and give Benediction on Sunday, 24t instant at the Gloria Church, Byculla, at 9 o'clock.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (C. M. S.) GIRGAUM.

Clergy:—English: Rev. H. J. Lane Smith, M.A., Marathi: Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A.

English Services:—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion. 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon, and Holy Communion.

Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

Marathi Service:—9-30 a.m.

LADIES' PUBLIC MEETING

LECTURE BY MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj a public lecture on "Women and National Service" will be delivered in Hindi by Shrimati Sarojini Naidu to-day, 23rd April, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale has kindly consented to preside. All women are cordially invited to attend.

LADIES' PUBLIC MEETING.

LECTURE BY MR KHADILKAR.

Under the auspices of the Hind Mahila Samaj a public lecture on "Women and National Service" will be delivered by Mr. Khadilkar on Monday 25th April, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY POSTAL ASSOCIATION.

The first Annual meeting of the Executive of the Bombay Presidency Postal Association was held on Sunday, the 17th April, at 8 Mohan Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay, under the Presidency of Mr. S. C. Joshi, when among others the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That the question of war allowance be again taken up by the Honorary Secretary, and Government be approached in the matter.

That the resolutions Nos. 5, 9, 11, 16, 22, 24, passed at the Ahmednagar Conference be taken up by the Association and the authorities approached to arrive at a satisfactory solution.

That the Post Office Signallers be paid a suitable telegraph allowance in view of their special qualifications and double usefulness and that Government be approached on the subject.

That the Government should be addressed on the question of charge allowances to officers in independent charge of Offices other than those in the selection grades.

MARATHA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE AT GWALIOR.

The first session of the Maratha Students' Conference was held on the 12th and 13th April at Gwalior under the presidentship of Mr. V .R. Shinde, General Secretary of the Depressed Classes Mission. About 200 school and college students attended. They had come from different places. Besides the student delegates, several gentlemen were present.

Mr. V. R. Shinde in his presidential address laid particular stress on: (1) opening of a military and naval college in India, (2) research work in Maratha history through Maratha workers and writers, (3) Government of India should declare their policy with regard to compulsory education which mainly affects the Maratha and such other communities backward in education, (4) special scholarships and encouragement should be given to Maratha scholars and (5) lastly he advised the students to put forth their legitimate grievances and needs by establishing their respective unions.

Resolutions on the above points were duly passed.

A FATAL FALL

The local Coroner and a jury held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, regarding the death of Bai Haribai Cooverbai, wife of Chunilal Jadavji Vaid, aged about twenty-two. The deceased was living with her husband on the third floor of a building, at Bazargate Street. She was suffering from headache for three or four days. On Thursday evening she was in a room facing the road with her children who suddenly shouted out that their mother had fallen. Her husband on coming down found her lying on the footpath unconscious. She was removed to the Hospital where she died without regaining consciousness. The death was due to the fracture of the base of the skull, according to the medical evidence. Her husband stated that there was no reason to suspect that she committed suicide.

A verdict of death from a fall which was apparently accidental, was recorded.

A SAD MOTOR FATALITY

Master Hamir Morarji Kamdar, aged ten, is the latest victim of the ever increasing motor fatality in Bombay. The unfortunate lad was the son of Mr. M. M. Kamdar a well-known citizen of Bombay. On Thursday evening about 5-15 p.m. his brother Bhagwandas was driving in a shigram with Dr. S. G. Ranade, from Princess Street to Dhobi Talao. The deceased seemed to try to get into the shigram and was seen running across the road in front of a motor car No. 5702, driven by Mahomed Abdul Khalif. The shigram was stopped and Bhagwandas alighted but to find that his unfortunate brother wasl lying unconscious, behind the right front wheel of the motor car. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he was found dead. The car was said to have been on the proper side of the road and that it was going slowly.

An enquest was held on Mr. Kamdar's residence yesterday, regarding the death of Hamir, by Mr. A. R. King, the local Coroner, when a verdict of death caused by his having been accidentally knocked down by a motor car, whilst he was running across the road, was returned.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ENGINEERING EXAMINATION'S RESULTS.

FIRST EXAMINATION in ENGINEERING.

FIRST CLASS.

V T Bal, V P Bedekar, M B Chablani, P S Deo, D A Gadkari, B V Ganu, S S Godbole, J C Hardikar, M V Joshi, S K Karandikar, V B Kudalkar, K G Late, S B Mahale, A G Naik, J J Patel R L Phansalkar, N R Ramchandani, S R Risbud, Jagjivan G. Shah, J H Talati, J V Wagle.

SECOND CLASS.

K D Bhagwagar, P J Bhiwandiwala, N F Bilia, H P Chitari, S K Daruvala, B M Desai, N L Deshmukh, H S Deshpande, H N Doshi, M D Doshi, M T Engineer, R B Engineer, G R Gore, A S Hakim, C S Joshi, S D Joshi, L N Kikkeri; N G Killavala C H Kothari, G G Kulkarni, G V Kulkarni, P L Lokagariwar, M M S Memon, R S Muthanna, M G Pandit, P T Panthaki, D B Paranjpe, P P Parikh, D B Patel, D B Patel, G V Patel; G K Pradhan, D G Rajadna, D Y Rege, K V Sahasrabudhe, S I Sampath, B R Sant, D V Sant, R M Sayani, T R Sethna, D N Shah, K L Sheth, J F Taraporewala, K C Wadia.

No. 11 wins the Colonel Patrick French Scholarship.

No. 73 wins the Kahandas Muncharam Scholarship.

S E (CIVIL) EXAMINATION.

FIRST CLASS.

S V Garde, V V Kane, L C Kapadia, G V Sathe, N B Shah, A D Telang.

SECOND CLASS.

M K Batlivala, M K Bilimoria, B H Bilpodiwala, M H Buch, K N Daruvala, S K Deo, V E Douglas, G T Gokhale P R Gupte, S R Inamdar, S G Kale, B R Kasargod, N S Khasnis, H J Limaye, J R Mangalvedkar, J A Maru, T St. J. McMullen, N F Mobedjina, Mohammad Hosain, S B Naidu, B S Naik, B P. Oka, D B Pancholi, V G Panvalkar, K K Parchure, C J Parekh C M Parekh V H Saraph, M J Shah, A R Sodagar, A A Solungi, H M Surti, A A Syed, D C Vaidya, G D Vaidya, N M Wadhwana.

No. 7 wins the Nusserwanji Jehangirji Wadia Scholarship.

B. E. (CIVIL) EXAMINATION.

1ST CLASS.

M L Champhekar, K T Divecha, D V Joglekar, M V Joglekar, N T Patel, H Ramaswamy.

2ND CLASS.

M G Akhtar, L V Chhatre, K J Dastur, K R Engineer, J T Gadre, K D Gaglani, C L Iyengar, N F Kerawala, N G Kewalramani, S K Kothari, T P Makhijani, D D Mehta, M N Merchant, J G Nimkar, S V Pandit, K L Patel, M G Ranade, C T Shah, N G Shah, M V Sohoni, G M Sulkunte, A M Surveyor, D G Vaingankar, M M Vyas.

No. 2 wins the James Berkley Gold Medal and the Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamvala Prize.

S E (MECHANICAL) EXAMINITION

1ST CLASS—Nil.

2ND CLASS.

R M Bongale, V K Majgaonkar, B K Padgaokar, B A Shirolkar.

B E (MECHANICAL) EXAMINATION

1ST CLASS—Nil.

2ND CLASS.

B R Bhide, N Gopalamurti, G A Joshi, V D Limaye, M K Mehta, P S Naraindasani, P Srinivasamurthy.

No. 5 wins the Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship.

BOMBAY CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD.

MR JHABWALA EXPLAINS

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, Secretary, the Bombay Central Labour Board, writes:—

"As an interview has appeared in your yesterday's issue on the question of the Bombay Central Labour Board between your representative and Mr. Joseph Baptista, I am constrained reluctantly to send you copy of a letter dated April 22 forwarded by me to Mr. Baptista on the question:—

LETTER TO MR. BAPTISTA.

"Dear Mr. Baptista,—With reference to your letter of the 21st April on the subject of the Central Labour Board, I beg to inform you that the Central Labour Board was brought into existence for the purpose of concerting measures jointly before a strike is declared and to avoid lightening strikes, as well as for the purpose of doing propaganda and other useful work.

As regards the originator no-one claims special credit for himself. We have taken the model of the Madras Labour Board, which is doing excellent work in Madras.

I can assure you that it is not intended to be a rival institution to the Trade Union Congress which has to look after the propaganda and other work of Labour in the interest of the whole of India.

As regard your suggestion about the waste of Union money, I may inform you that so far the whole sum of Rs. 500, will practically be spent for the maintenance of the Head Office of all Union's and not the Central Labour Board.

Hoping this will satisfy you &c."

EMPLOYERS' PRAISWORTHY ATTITUDE.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

The Trade Union Congress Publicity Bureau writes to say:

The Bombay Port Trust Chief Engineer has practically conceded the main demands of the workers in the Engineering Department viz:—the free passes on the Railways and the arrears of pay, etc. It is creditable both to the men and officials that they have settled the dispute amicably. If the same praiseworthy attitude were to be shown by some other employers there will be fewer strikes.

STRIKERS REMAINING FIRM.

The workmen of the P. & O. the Bombay Steam Navigation and the British India Steam Navigation Companies are still holding out. The chance of any settlement of the strike seems to be far distant.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS,

HOW THEY ENDED THEIR LOVE.

DISAPPOINTED LOVER GETS 3 MONTHS.

How a clasp knife wrought serious mischief in the case of an Electrician who was in love for sometime with a lady typist, was revealed in the course of a case at the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, C.I.E., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Thomas Naronha, an Electrician was charged by Inspector Klein with causing hurt with a knife to one Miss Mina Gracious a typist in the General Post Office.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that the accused who was on friendly terms with the complainant for sometime, one day made a proposal of marriage to her, which the latter for some tacit reasons refused to accept. As the accused was continuously annoying her, she sent a lawyer's notice to him asking him not to annoy her any more. On the afternoon of the 30th ultimo when the complainant was seated at a dining-table in the basement of the office together with her companions, the accused quietly came from behind and thrust a clasp-knife in her back saying "this is the end of our love." She was thereupon, taken to the nearest hospital where she was detained for ten days. The matter was brought to the notice of the police, who afterwards arrested the accused.

Miss Mary Nunes another lady typist, in corroborating the above evidence stated that she saw the accused thrusting the clasp-knife in the back of the complainant.

Mr. Godhino, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Saher for the accused.

The accused in his defence stated that he had a quarrel with one George De Souza on the night of the 29th ultimo who was his enemy. Miss Gracious, the complainant, told George De Souza a lie that he had chased her. He, therefore, went to the Post Office the next day to ask the complainant why she had toltd a lie to George. Thereupon, she hissed at him and he lost his balance of mind and thrust the knife into her back.

His Worship in convicting the accused stated that the accused deserved no sympathy whatever as he was continuously annoying the complainant even after receiving a notice from the complainant's lawyer. He, therefore, sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and further ordered that he should be bound ove in the sum of Rs. 200 and one surety of the like amount for the period of one year to keep the peace after his release from gaol.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 45

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Punter charged N. P. Kapadia, a merchant residing at Middle Colaba, with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. Saher, Bar-at-law appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the 2nd ultimo at 11-45 p.m., Major H. Howard, the complainant, who was driving his motor-cycle from the Royal Opera House along the Queens Road, near the Charni Road Station, saw the accused driving his motor cycle in a rash and negligent manner. The complainant warned the accused to slow down the speed of his motor-cycle, as he thought that it might dash against his cycle. But the accused repeated the performance thrice and abused the complainant rudely.

The defence of the accused was that he was neither driving his cycle in a reckless and negligent manner nor at a very great speed. He, therefore, did not plead guilty.

His Worship, disbelieving the defence of the accused, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 45.

ATTEMPTED THEFT

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavale, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Malpas charged Liga Bhola, a dock labourer, with attempting to commit theft from the person of one Abdul Karim, a fruit seller.,

The complainants story was that yesterday morning at about 4 a.m. when he was asleep in the Bhatia Bagh, his pocket was cut open with a knife. The complainant in the meanwhile, awoke and with the help of two other persons arrested the accused. It was also alleged that the complainant was severely beaten by the accused before the arrival of those two persons.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months.

The same accused was charged on account of his misbehaviour towards the complainant before a bench of Honorary Magistrate yesterday morning, and was sentenced to suffer one week's imprisonment.

CAUSING HURT WITH PEN KNIFE

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirazi charged Moobarak Ali, a Mahomedan, with voluntarily causing hurt with a dangerous weapon.

The facts of the case are that on the 18th instant at about midnight the accused hurt a woman Amina with a penknife giving a deep cut in her leg in Kharwa Gally, Falkland Road. Her paramour, who intervened, was stabbed on the fore-head by the accused. Both bled profusely and the police came and arrested the accused.

The defence of the accused was that the injuries were self-inflicted owing to enmity between the accused and the woman.

His Worship disbelieving the defence of the accused, convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150 in default to suffer five months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was further bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 for good behaviour.

A Rajkot, message April 22, states that a meeting of the members of the Gondal Junagad Jamnagar Railway Employees Association having been disallowed to be held at the junction premises by the Staction Master the Association has passed a resolution condeming the action of the Station Master as contrary to the mainfest principles of natural justice.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

CHARGE OF ABDUCTING MARRIED WOMAN.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

Emperor vs. Chhotalal Dela and another. (Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and a Common Jury.)

The two accused in the case were charged with the abduction of a married woman, one Naulibai, and with abetting each other in the commission of the said offence, and the 1st accused was further charged with using criminal force to the said Naulibai.

The case for the prosecution was that Naulibai was the wife of one Mohanlal and they were living in a chawl at Colaba. The first accused was a friend of Mohanlal and he used to visit him at his house. On 22nd February last at about 7-30 p.m. the 1st accused who was a motor-cleaner went to the house of Mohanlal in a motor-car. He left the motor-car outside and entered the room of Mohanlal. It was alleged that No. 1 then gave a blow to Mohanlal which staggered him. Mulibai then came to his rescue. No. 2, who was a havildar, was also there and he struck Mohanlal with a stick. No. 1 then lifted Mulibai and put her into the car and drove away to an unknown house. Next morning Mulibai was left at the house of a brother of her husband. The accused were subsequently arrested.

Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Patel appeared for the accused.

Mulibai on being called as a witness completely gave away the case for the prosecution, and declared that what she had told in the Police Court was the result of tutoring and threats by the Police. She said that the whole story of abduction was false. She had left husband's house because of a quarrel with him and had voluntarily gone away to a dharamshala, from where in the morning she had gone to the house of their relation. Mohanlal and several other witnesses however gave evidence supporting the case for the prosecution.

The defence of the accused was that false charges were made by Mohanlal out of spite because he was on inimical terms with the accused.

A RE-TRIAL.

The jury unanimously found the 2nd accused not guilty. He was acquitted and discharged. With regard to the 1st accused they unanimously found him not guilty in the second charge, but they were divided by 5 to 4 on the first charge of abduction.

His Lordship discharged the jury, and ordered a retrial of the 1st accused on the first charge.

The accused was accordingly retried before another jury who found him not guilty and his Lordship ordered him to be acquitted and discharged.

SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

INDIAN BRANCH TO BE FORMED IN BOMBAY.

The inaugural meeting of the Society of Architects for the purpose of discussing the formation of an Indian branch was held in the Taj Mahal Hotel on the 15th instant. Mr. G. H. Wenyon, F.S.A., assumed the chair as member of Council. Having read the circular convening the meeting, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, M.S.A. the Hon. Sec. (pro tem.) was called upon from the chair to read the following letter from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor:—

Government House,
Mahableshwar,
14th April, 1921.

Dear Mr. Wenyon,

With reference to your letter of March 30th addressed to His Excellency, I am to say, that His Excellency considers that the provision of an Indian Branch of the Society of Architects should supply a long-felt want and prove extremely useful in raising the standard of architectural training and work in India. In His Excellency's opinion it is very fitting that the branch should have its headquarters in Bombay which has always been in the van of artistic progress in India, and I am to convey to you His Excellency's good wishes for the success of your meeting and of the movement which it is to inaugurate.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) G. ADAM,
(Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor).

Mr. Wenyon having addressed the meeting on the subject of forming an Indian branch of the Society it was unanimously decided that an Indian branch of the Society of Architects be formed with headquarters in Bombay.

The following members were elected to hold office until the first annual meeting which will be held on October next when another election will take place.

President: Mr. G. H. Wenyon, F.S.A.; Joint Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers: Messrs. J. A. Macdonald, M.S.A., and S. F. Bharoocha, M.S.A.; Committee: Messrs. A. Bell, M.S.A., J. A. Macdonald, M.S.A., S. F. Bharoocha, M.S.A., and V. A. Taraporvala, M.S.A.

SCHOOL FOR ANGLO-INDIAN BOYS.

GRANT OF BEHAR GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, April 22.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have paid for construction of buildings Rs. 125,000, half amount collected by S. P. G. authorities for the establishment of a school at Ranchi for boys and girls of the Anglo-Indian and the European communities. The construction of the building has now begun and the foundation stone will be laid by the Bishop of Calcutta on 10th May. Schools will be open to children of all denominations, preference being given to children born and domiciled in the province.

MR. GOKHALE AND PRESS ACT.

WHY LORD SINHA WILHHDROW HIS RESIGNATION.

The following letter which is reproduced from the "Servant of India" of April 21st is a copy of the letter sent by Lord Sinha to the Secretary, Servants of India Society re the sponsorship of the odius measure.

Governor's Camp, Bihar and Orissa.
12th April 1921.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 7th April, with enclosures, reminding me that your letter dated the 3rd February last, addressed to my Private Secretary, still remained unanswered. For this delay I sincerely apologise and can only plead in excuse that pressure of work in the beginning of my official post on put your letter out of my mind for the time being.

I am indeed sorry that the somewhat inadequate report of the few words I addressed to my friends of the National Liberal League at Bombay early in December last should have created or in any way added to any false impression in the public mind regarding Mr. Gokhale's action in connection with the Press Act of 1910. I should have thought that Mr. Gokhale's unblemished record of unequalled services to our country would of itself have been sufficient to prevent such erroneous ideas, and I would have hesitated to say anything in connection with the part I took in the passing of that measure but for the following facts: (1) that as the late Lord Minto after his return to England publicly referred to my offered resignation and subsequent withdrawal, it is no longer an official secret, (2) the persistent misrepresentation made in certain quarters in India from time to time that I was the author of the Press Act of 1910, and (3) your request for a statement to remove such erroneous impression as to Mr. Gokhale's share in that Act as appears from the newspaper articles you have been good enough to send me.

The Press Bill as originally drafted had no provision for appeal to the courts under any circumstances and as I could not in the first instance persuade my colleagues in the Executive Council to agree to the insertion of such a provision, I decided to resign my position as Law Member. It was at this stage that Mr. Gokhale intervened and strongly urged me to make one more attempt to persuade the Viceroy and other Members of his Council to reconsider the question of such provision and in so doing used words to the effect I mention to my friends in Bombay. Certain other events also happened at this time—to which I do not think it necessary to refer—and it was under the advice of Mr. Gokhale and Sir L. Jenkins then Chief Justice of Calcutta, that I withdrew my resignation; and the Viceroy and other Members of Council agreed to the introduction of the clause which provided for an appeal to the High Court.

It is incorrect to say that that clause was introduced in England by the then Secretary of State, as will be apparent from the following passage in Lord Morley's Recollections, Vol. II, page 329:—"Neither I nor my Council would have sanctioned it, if there had been no appeal in some due form to a court of law, and you tell me that you would have had sharp difficulties in your own Council." The latter part of the sentence obviously refers to the incident I have narrated above. You are at liberty to publish this reply in connection with your letters addressed to me.—Yours faithfully,

SINHA.

GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

TO MEET ON 31ST. MAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, April 22.

The meeting of the Reception Committee of the Gujerat Political Conference was held yesterday. The Secretaries after consulting Mr. Gandhi, advised the Reception Committee to alter the dates of the meeting of the Conference from the 28th and 29th May to 31st May and 1st June and the Reception Committee accepted the dates accordingly.

WHEAT FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

A special wheat forecast issued by the Department of Statistics shows a decrease of fifteen per cent. in area under crop as compared with the corresponding figures last year. As compared with the final area of last year the present year shows a decrease of seventeen per cent. The present estimate of the yield is 33 per cent. below the revised final estimate of the last year.

Official & Personal.

We understand that Mr. Tribhuvandas Dubrai Rana, Political Secretary to H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh, has been appointed Dewan of Junagadh, vice Mr. R. B. Tambe resigned.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, who has been appointed by His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to be a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, has taken upon himself the execution of his office.

Mr. Harold Reginald Watson has been elected a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by the Presidency (European) Constituency in place of Mr. J. T. Fry, resigned.

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A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI will give a benefit performance on SUNDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., (S.T.). the proceeds of which will be sent to Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN. It is hoped the public of Bombay will not neglect to patronize the performance.

"Swayamvara" will be staged in the Elphinstone Theatre:

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, April 23, 1921.

AWAKING KATHIAWAD.

The first Kathiawad Political Conference will meet at Rajkot on Monday under the presidency of Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, it has been announced, has "permitted" the holding of the Conference without any reservation as to the subjects to be discussed by the delegates. The fact that this permission should have been necessary brings into relief at once the backwardness of Kathiawad in political consciousness and the urgent necessity for its people to assert their inherent rights of controlling their own affairs. There are few parts of the country so richly endowed with the gifts of nature and history as Kathiawad. The hospitality and chivalry of its people were until recently not less well-known than was the wealth of its resources. The wealth is there but it is either monopolised by the rulers and their favourites or allowed to remain undeveloped. The hospitality is still there also, though robbed of the charm that is associated with real prosperity and happiness. Its chivalry is practically no more, at least, among the rulers who were its chief ornaments. Among the latter, with very few exceptions, chivalry has given place to reckless self-indulgence and vulgar aping of their Western "masters." As for their "rule," of good and progressive administration there is now little trace in Kathiawad; and the freedom for which men in other parts of the world have lived and died, is practically unknown.

Let us judge the rulers of Kathiawad by their best achievement. Bhavnagar has been stated to be a progressive State. It is certainly the best-administered State in Kathiawad, in a comparative sense, being free from corruption though not from intrigue. Under its late ruler it was a benevolent autocracy. Under the somnolent administration of Sir Prabhashankar Pattani it is losing much of its benevolence though nothing of its autocracy. It is perhaps the State where the people are least interfered with and where Law is most respected by the administration. But this freedom, it will be seen, is only of a negative character. In Bhavnagar no less than in the worst-governed States—where neither the property nor person nor even the honour of an individual is safe, where he may be clapped into jail without any charge and kept there without trial of any sort for an indefinite period, at the pleasure of the ruler, where his property may be confiscated under some pretext or other—the people have no control over the administration of their affairs nor dare they talk of "politics" or openly criticise the ways and methods of their rulers. It is this down-trodden state of its people which chiefly strikes and saddens a visitor to Kathiawad—this state of animal existence which blunts their spiritual and intellectual growth. Everywhere in Kathiawad an observant visitor will note the havoc caused by an all-pervading blight—its rulers who, in a majority of cases, are unworthy of its history. The people of Jamnagar groan under the oppression of the "enlightened" and "popular" Jam. The young Nawab of Junagadh, trained and educated by English tutors, spends thousands of rupees over the wedding of his dog. The people of Morvi are exploited to satisfy the trading and commercial greed of their Thakore. Everywhere in fact the "rulers" imagine that the States exists for themselves not they for the State. And they have been encouraged in their activities and inactivities by the policy followed by successive Political Agents who have invariably lent their powerful aid in suppressing the legitimate aspirations of the people to come into their own.

The awakening in the country has, however, not left sleepy Kathiawad untouched and, thanks largely to the zealous devotion of Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta and his co-workers, the present Conference, which will be a land-mark in the history of modern Kathiawad, has been brought into being. The work has not been accomplished without overcoming difficulties. Some of these difficulties were the result of want of harmonious and co-ordinated efforts on the part of different workers in the cause and we are glad they have been satisfactorily overcome and that the original idea of holding the Conference subject to certain reservations has been abandoned. These reservations would have made the Conference a futile body. For, what is to-day needed, above all, is an uncompromising assertion on the part of the people of the States that their voice in the administration of their affairs must be supreme and that a ruler will in the immediate future have no other place than as a constitutional head of a representative Government. It is for the rulers to realise betimes the inevitableness of the change that is bound to come, and harmoniously to secure the adjustment of their relations with the people. How soon this adjustment takes place will be the measure of the success of the Conference. And the success will not be long in coming if the people of Kathiawad exert themselves with a united determination—and are not faint-hearted in the pursuit of their object.

THE NEW LOAN

We published yesterday a communique, dated Simla the 20th April, announcing the issue of a prospectus in London for a new loan at 7 per cent. for £7,500,000. The loan will be issued at par, either as stock or bonds; and will be redeemable in any case not later than the 5th October, 1931, or at 102 on any half-yearly interest date from October 5th, 1926, to April 5, 1931. This is, of course, subject to Government option and to three months' notice for the exercise of the option. A conversion scheme is tacked on to the telegraphic summary of the main terms of the loan, by which sterling India stock of 3 per cent. can be converted at varying rates from £202 of the sterling India stock for £100 of the new loan up to October 5, 1922, to £198 for £100 of the new loan up to October 5th, 1924. With the best will in the world we fail to see the necessity which has driven the Government of India to this extraordinary step, suicidal to their own credit apart altogether from the mischievous implications of such high rates of interest in the present state of the finances of the Government. The one point of public economy on which the country seems to be unanimous is the necessity of our Government adopting every possible means to restrict and reduce our foreign sterling obligations. For, it is these obligations which have been at the bottom of our currency muddle for thirty years. It is these obligations which explain a good deal of that racial discrimination which still obtains in the government of this country. The contemplated operation must be condemned; no only because it offers a rate of interest higher than any hitherto paid by the Government of India; not only because the investors must be chiefly English citizens, as Indian investors cannot find it to their profit to buy pounds sterling at 16 rupees each, with no reasonable certainty of their obtaining anything more than Rs. 10 for a pound sterling at the time of the repayment; not merely because the Government of England will obtain at the cost of the Indian tax-payer a fat share of the annual interest on this loan under pretext of their heavy Income taxes. Every one of these causes, taken by itself, would be sufficient to condemn such an operation even if the needs were far more urgent than there is any reasonable ground for believing they are. The operation is unacceptable because the high rate of interest, given to the holders of our sterling securities and payable out of India, will foster expectations of an equally high rate in this country and consequently disorganise our industrial and commercial finance markets and intensify the depression that is already asserting itself. The Government of India, it is true, have never been deterred from their programme of extravagance by such trifling considerations as the interests of the Indian tax-payer. But in this particular instance, if the operation is allowed to go through unchallenged, the credit of Government themselves will be ruined. They have solemnly declared their intention to rehabilitate the depreciating securities, and have adopted the most unusual expedient of a double committee to investigate a single problem. If, after appointing a committee in Calcutta and Bombay, with express instructions to devise a scheme to restore the waning confidence in the public credit and arrest the decline in the value of the securities, Government should adopt such a programme of borrowing, when no case is made out for any borrowing at such a rate and in such a place, the efforts of the committees will prove utterly fruitless. Lord Reading is too great a financier for us to assume that this loan programme has met with his approval. But we warn Lord Reading and his advisers that schemes of borrowing would spell immense discontent and irreparable injustice, if they allow it to pass through without protest.

We have not, in the foregoing observations, touched upon the most important aspect of the contemplated loan programme: namely, its effect upon our foreign exchanges. Will the money thus raised be used by the Government to pay for imports? Do they intend this loan raised in England to operate as so much fictitious export of Indian produce? Has it any connection, direct or indirect, with the present imbroglio in the cotton import trade and, if not, will the Government give a guarantee that, in conformity with the solemn declarations of the highest authorities, they will not interfere in the interest of English exporters and use the proceeds of the loan thus raised to satisfy their interested clamour? These are all questions as grave as they are fraught with possibilities of mischief; and we warn the Government of Lord Reading against allowing themselves to be made the dupes of the "Home" authorities in this respect. In the public mind the Government of India have earned for themselves an unenviable notoriety for bad faith, ever since they broke their solemn obligation to give 15 rupees for a pound sterling and *vice versa*. Will not the Government of Lord Reading meet this first trial of strength, this first occasion for justice in accordance with the high expectations his pronouncements have raised?

We shall not now discuss the merits of the conversion scheme alleged to be tacked on to the main terms of the Loan. If successful, it would add to the nominal burden of the debt of India a sum double the amount actually received under the present operation. The facility for conversion is confined, it will be noticed, to the holders of the sterling debt and not to those of the rupee debt. We shall suspend judgment on such a piece of what at first sight seems unpardonable duplicity, until we have an official explanation. But we must urge upon the Government of India the impolicy of the whole transaction, and record our earnest conviction that if the programme materialises without a murmur of protest from our Government they will find it difficult to justify themselves before their Legislative Assembly, who will be perfectly justified in objecting to any supplies being voted for he payment of interest or principal of such an inequitable transaction.

LORD SINHA'S SURRENDER.

Lord Sinha had a splendid opportunity of vindicating his position as an independent Governor when a vacancy occurred in his Executive Council by the retirement of Sir Walter Maude. The strong resentment expressed by his countrymen both within and outside the Legislative Councils must have been fully within his knowledge. And yet, he has sadly failed to discharge his responsibility to himself and his countrymen. He has appointed a European official to succeed Sir Walter Maude both as member of the Executive Council and President of the Legislaitve Council. The whole episode shows to what extent even the "highest"-placed Indian "cooperators" are under the thumb of the bureaucracy. We shall not insult either the patriotism or intelligence of Lord Sinha by suggesting that he is honestly convinced that the preponderance of the European element in his Executive Council is necessary for the stability or good government of the province at whose head he is placed. It is the "policy" of the bureaucracy that stands in the way of justice being done by Lord Sinha to his countrymen and he has preferred humbly to bow down to it, instead of manfully asserting his undoubted constitutional right to select the personnel of his Council. However, such is the price which the statwarts of the new "democracy" have to pay for their "cooperation" with the bureaucracy. By the way, what becomes of the assurance of Sir William Vincent in the Legislative Assembly that the question of the composition of the Behar Executive Council would be re-examined on the retirement of one of the members thereof? The announcement of the appointment of Mr. H. Macpherson as successor to Sir Walter Maude says that the appointment is temporary, but this may mean only that it has yet to receive confirmation at the hands of His Majesty. But, if there is really the intention to appoint an Indian shortly to the post, the sooner such an intention is made public the better. In our view, the post should really be abolished, as one European and one Indian member are more than enough for a poor province like Behar and Orissa.

Note of the Day.

Proud Record!

No Viceroy, says "The Times", has a prouder record of actual achievement. This may be true from the subjective standpoint of a Viceroy whose vision has been dazzled by the lavishness of the praise showered on him by unthinking and prejudiced admirers of his "statesmanship," but weighed impartially in the balance, how pitifully small the record appears! Moreover, as "The Times" itself has told us, only a portion—in our eyes, an infinitesimally small portion—of the "record" actually belongs to his lordship. And yet "The Times" pontifically declares that Lord Chelmsford's name is "imperishably inscribed in the corner-stone of the new constitutional structure in India." Since constitutional structures are being built up and pulled down in India before even a decade has passed, we need not grudge Lord Chelmsford the "imperishable" inscription which he has engraved on the corner-stone of the edifice which stands in the joint names of his lordship, Mr. Montagu and Mr. Lionel Curtis—to give the last also *his* due—and who knows, some day some centuries hence, some great antiquarian interested in the relics of the British Raj in India may not ilght on this inscription and announce the discovery to the world, immortalising once more, Pickwick-wise, this "Bill Stumps" of twentieth century British statesmanship!

Lord Chelmsford's Prophecy.

"The Times" is careful to acknowledge that the achievement of this proud record was not all plain sailing for Lord Chelmsford, but that he occasionally felt as if "every hand was turned against him." The opposition, however, according to "The Times" is now overcome and "the new bodies and reforms are working well"—and his lordship's "record" is safe, to all intents and purposes. The "opposition" to which "The Times" refers, is, no doubt, the opposition of the "Heaven-borns" and the "Die-hards" of the Service and their admirers and relatives in and out of Parliament and of the "sober-Moderates" among Indians. The opposition of these has died down, thanks to the crumbs lavishly thrown at the latter and the grand repast which the former had as their share in the concessions. What opposition exists among the people does not, of course, count, in the eyes of either "The Times" or his lordship. We are told that Lord Chelmsford foreshadows "an early collapse of Non-Cooperation." His lordship's gift of foresight—*vide* his forecasts regarding Rowlatt legislation and the Punjab Tragedy—has stood his countrymen in such good stead in the past that the present prophecy will, we are sure, receive due weight at the hands of His Majesty's Government.

What Lord Reading Should Do.

Thus the "Indian Daily News":—

We rather fancy that Lord Reading made a mistake in going to Lahore to make a commonplace speech about forgiving and forgetting and following the Duke of Connaught. In fact, we venture to think that the less he says the better just now and that in spite of "Sikh Cheers", and so on, carefully wired down to us by the Associated Press, that he had better act like the traditional parrot who didn't say much but thought a great deal. Besides different people are apt to look at matters differently There is the well-known story of the customer and the sentimental butcher. "And how is your steak to-day Mr. Bones?" "Sir, it is as tender as a woman's heart." "In that case," said the customer. "I will take a pound of tripe." He did not believe in the tenderness of that particular object. The Punjab is to-day, we fancy, like the unsentimental customer and not in a condition to swallow fine sentiments. The more, in fact, we think it over the more, we think, it was a mistake. Human nature may be the same all over the world, as Lord Reading tells us, but while most people may have short memories others persist in remembering. Was Dryden, by the way, right in saying that those ne'er pardon who have done the wrong and forgiveness to the injured doth belong.

Road Hogs in Bombay.

The sentence delivered yesterday upon one Mr. N. P. Kapadia for rash and negligent driving will, we hope, serve as a warning to other joy-riders who hold the life of their pedestrian fellow-creatures so cheap. The death-roll from such fast and careless driving has become considerable, and the victims seem almost invariably to be of the defenceless class. It therefore behoves Bombay Magistrates, as the defenders of the weak, to do the utmost in their power to stop a practice which has attained to the dimensions of a public nuisance and a public danger.

PROSPECT OF RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS.

THE OWNERS' ATTITUDE.

STATEMENT BY MINERS' FEDERATION.

DISTRESS BEING DAILY ACCENTUATED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 12 noon, April 22.

There is growing confidence in both labour and official circles that despite the uncompromising decisions in most coalfields, Friday's conference will result in immediate resumption of negotiations. The owners have elucidated their previous offer to the extent of suggesting establishment of a National Wages Board with access to the owners' books to determine the maximum amount the miners are capable of paying.

The Miners' Federation in a statement endeavouring to simplify the claim for national pool of profits explains that the idea does not involve the averaging of profits, but imposes a levy on each ton of coal raised which will rank as cost of production, subsequent profit being the property of an individual owner.

The distress in the poorer districts is daily being accentuated. Queues of hundreds of persons reminiscent of war-time wait for food and statutory half a hundredweight of coal which is rarely obtainable. Those waiting may consider themselves happy to procure fourteen or twenty-eight pounds.

The Eton College is considering postponing the boys' return to the school in consequence of the dearth of fuel.

MINERS' REPLY TO OWNERS NEW PROPOSALS.

FEDERATION REITERATING ORIGINAL DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 12 noon, April 22.

Replying to the owners' new proposals the Miners' Federation's offer merely reformulates the previous proposals and is vague and meaningless. The Federation reiterates the demand for the National Wages Board and national levy on tonnage.

CARDIFF MINERS RE-AFFIRM PREVIOUS RESOLUTION.

RESIGNATION OF MR. HODGES REQUESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

The prospect of the Miners' Executive modifying their present demands is not encouraged by the majority of the decisions hitherto published from various districts, one of the most important of which was at Cardiff to-day when a full delegate conference of the South Wales Miners' Federation re-affirmed their previous resolutions insisting upon national wage agreement and poor of profits. Rescission of the resolution of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, permitting safety work in the mines, was demanded and resignation of Mr. Hodges requested.

COAL OWNERS' NEW OFFER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.
Recd. midnight April 22.

The coal owners' new offer proposes the establishment of the national wages board to deal with the principles applicable to the whole country which will be applied to the determination of wages in each district based upon the district financial results. The periods for the ascertainment of the district results will be settled nationally. The point below which the wages will not be automically reduced will be determined nationally by a reference to base the rates now in existence in each colliery, including all additions since July 1914. This represents earnings considerably in excess of the highest earnings of any period before the war. Besides these rates, the workers will be given as wages the whole of the surplus revenue of each district during the existing abnormal period. The workers representative in each district, shall be satisfied that the district proposes to pay all the wages it can bear, and the owners will confer with the workers' representatives with a view to dealing with the wages of the lower-paid men and agree with the workers nationally regarding the relation between the wages and the profits in the future.

The coal-owners offer also proposes there should be joint audits of the owners' books by the accountants representing the owners and workers in order to ascertain all the facts and figures necessary for the adjustment of wages.

OCCUPATION OF RUHR.

IF GERMAN MINERS REFUSE TO WORK.

HOW IT WILL FORCE GERMANY'S HAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 12 noon, April 22.

With regard to occupation of Ruhr in the event of Germany not fulfilling the obligations, a French source points out that if the German miners in the occupied coal basis refuse to work, Germany will have no coal as the only other German coalfield apart from Upper Silesia is the Saxon basin which is very poor. This will threaten Germany with general stoppage which will surely compel her to carry out her obligations. It is emphasised that France does not desire to annex German territory, but simply to make Germany pay the estimated three million francs obtainable annually from Ruhr.

"TIME FOR ACTION HAS COME."

ALLIES TO BE IN CONFERENCE AT LYMPNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

M. Berthelot, Marshal Foch, Lord Curzon and the Field-Marshal Wilson wil' attend the conference at Lympne during week-end which is the outcome of a letter from M. Briand to Mr. Lloyd George declaring that the time had come to end the German quibblings and that it was now time for action.

FRANCE'S PENALTIES.

IN EVENT OF GERMANY'S DEFAULT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 0.30 a.m. April 23.

Paris.—The forecast of France's penalties in the event of Germany's default by May 21st includes a tax of 59 to 70 francs per ton of coal mined in the Ruhr district, tax on the exports and the seizure of the proportion of the shares in industrial concerns.

EX-KAISERIN'S FUNERAL.

REMARKABLE HOMAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 0.30 a.m. April 23.

Berlin.—The Ex-Kaiserin's funeral was the occasion for a remarkable demonstration of homage and of the Monarchist military regime. Thirty thousand of the public were present to witness the procession to the Mausoleum, an antique temple, in which the Ministers, Hohenzollern ex-Royalties, the nobility, ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Von Hindenburg, Von Ludendorff, General Mackensen, Von Kluck and Von Tirpitz took part.

It is worthy of note that the Crowd accorded an ovation to Von Hindenburg after the service.

BEWDLEY BYE ELECTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 12 noon, April 22.

The bye-election for the Bewdley Division of Worcestershire has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Stanley Baldwin (Coalition Unionist), 14,537.

Mr. Henry Mills (Non-official Labour), 1,680.

The election was due to Mr. Baldwin's appointment as President of the Board of Trade.

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES IN NEW YORK.

THREAT OF STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 0.30 a.m. April 23.

A New York telegram states that the industrial troubles, which have recently become more threatening on account of wage reductions, are likely to come to a head as the result of the American Shipowners' Association giving a notice of 25 per cent. reduction in the wages on 1st May.

The Seamen's Union, in reply to this notice, has threatened that a strike will take place in the Atlantic and the Pacific simultaneously.

BURMA BILL.

PUBLICATION OF WHITE PAPER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 20.
Recd. midnight, April 22.

During a discussion in the House of Lords on the Burma Bill, Lord Lytton intimated that out of deference to opinions of certain members of the House, Government had decided to adjourn the debate on the second reading of the Burma Bill and leave the whole question to the joint committee which was now sitting.

A White Paper containing the correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office is published and furnishes all facts. It is hoped that the committee will proceed to deal with the Burma constitution with the least possible delay. One letter says the question of separation of Burma from India would certainly require the most careful consideration and the committee might not be able to find a solution as quickly as of the constitution. Government felt it absolutely necessary to deal with the constitution by legislation or otherwise in the course of the present session and might decide to proceed without the committee's report if it were not prepared in time.

LORD CHELMSFORD INTERVIEWED.

OPTIMISTIC RE: INDIA'S FUTURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 20.
Recd. midnight, April 22.

Lord Chelmsford had a comfortable journey. Interviewed, regarding the conditions in India he declared that notwithstanding some exaggerations, the greater part of India was quiet and peaceful. The Legislative Councils had made an extremely good start, and there was every prospect of a strong moderate party coming into existence pledged to cooperate with Government.

Regarding Non-Cooperation, Lord Chelmsford stated that the educated classes were seeing more and more the futility of the movement. He was sorry that a certain number of people had abstained from standing as legislative candidates, because we wanted every shade of opinion represented, but he thought that all would stand at the next election.

Lord Chelmsford was most optimistic regarding Indiae's future, pointing out that in both constitutional and industrial spheres, there were opportunities for cooperation between the British and Indians. Nothing removed misunderstanding more quickly than a partnership in work, and he was hopeful that the result of partnership would be harmony and peace in the future.

VAKIL BAR AND APPOINTMENT OF H. C. JUDGES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 20.
Recd. midnight, April 22.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Rees asked whether it was proposed to modify the law and practice relating, to the appointment of the High Court Judges in order to bring them into conformity with the present conditions when the Vakil Bar was able to supply any number of judges equally able and with more experience than the barristers from England who were usually appointed puisne judges.

Mr. Montagu, in reply, pointed out that the Government of India had undertaken to consult local Governments and the High Courts with regard to the creation of an Indian Bar and if such were created the matter referred to in question would come under review.

MULSHI PETHA STRUGGLE.

NO WORK ON FRIDAY.

WORKMEN'S SYMPATHY FOR MAVLAS.

CONTRACTORS STOP MEN'S WAGES.

(By our Special Commissioner.)

POONA, April 22.

The Mulshi dam deadlock still prevails. In fact in addition to the stoppage of work on the dam itself, all sundry work carried on near and around the dam was also stopped this morning. Workmen have all sympathy towards the Mavlas and there is reason to believe that the stoppage of work is more due to the refusal of workmen to proceed with it than to the company officials themselves.

The workmen's refusal to get on has brought forth upon them the wrath of the contractors, who, I am told, have not paid the men their arrears of wages due for over a fortnight. Not only that but some who went yesterday evening to their respective contractors to ask for the payment were beaten off and threatened forfeiture of the same. The workmen are starving, and naturally there is great discontent among them. A few had gone to the Satyagraha Camp, so I am told, this morning for food. Holding up the workmen's wages is perhaps a trick to persuade them to work and not to allow them to return to their homes. This attitude is not only unfair but it is a question how far it is legal, since the men have not entered into any agreement or bond with the company to stay in their services for a particular period.

CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNMENT?

Messrs. Cameron and Bhabha are away, presumably conferring with Government. Even Mr. Boyd, the District Superintendent of Police and Mr. Shinde, his Deputy, are also away. This shows that the police have realised sufficiently the passive attitude of the Mavlas and do not seem to be very anxious about it. The Company's next move is looked for with anxiousness for the movement will take a decisive turn only after their policy and Goverment's attitude towards the struggling Satyagrahis is clearly enunciated, which is expected in the next few days.

REVISION OF TREATY OF SEVRES.

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE TO MOSLEM DELEGATION.

"WILL GIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION TO ALL YOU HAVE SAID."

REQUEST FOR FURTHER INTERVIEW.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

LONDON, April 20.

In the revised official report of the interview between the Premier and the Moslem Delegation now received by the Delegatiotn the last paragraph contains the following statement by Mr. Lloyd George:—

"I and my colleagues will give careful consideration to all you have said, and, if possible, I will let you know the further modifications which we shall press on our Allies in view of the representations you have made on behalf of the Mahomedans of India."

REQUEST FOR FURTHER INTERVIEW.

The Delegation is still busy with its work, and have forwarded a further letter to Mr. Montagu for submission to the Premier formulating demands and asking for a further interview before the final decision is taken.

DAMAGE TO HOMEWARD MAIL BY GALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 0.30 a.m. April 23.

The General Post Office announces that a portion of the Indian and Far-Eastern Mail, which arrived in London on April 20th, was seriously damaged by a gale in the Mediterranean. The majority will be delivered, but some addresses cannot be deciphered.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Albert Felix Saldana, an insolvent and also the accused in the Munitions Board Case was directed by the High Court on March 1 last to appear to-day before the Registrar in insolvency for public examination. Saldana failed to appear before the Registrar, and on application made by an adjudicating creditor, Justice Greaves issued a rule on Saldana to show cause why he should not be committed for the contempt of Court. The rule was made returnable on Monday next.

REPRESSION—THE WORST POLICY.

"WILL STEEL NATION'S RESOLVE TO WIN SWARAJYA."

WISEST COURSE FOR BRITAIN.

TO CONCEDE SUBSTANTIAL SWARAJYA.

LALAJI'S INTERVIEW CABLED TO "DAILY HERALD."

The following special interview with Lala Lajpat Rai has been cabled to the "Daily Herald", London, by its Indian correspondent:—

Q.—As you have just returned from an All-India trip, what is your deliberate opinion about the reality of Non-Cooperation movement.

A.—The impression is the masses and the middle-classes are almost, to a man, solidly with this movement. In fact if the Congress were to decide on the non-payment of taxes, millions would respond.

Q.—You have no doubt that except for a portion of the vested interests the country is solidly with Mr. Gandhi.

A.—None. This movement has aroused the masses as no other movement could have done. Two outstanding facts are that Mr. Gandhi's influence to-day is supreme with the people and that the Hindu-Moslem Unity is complete.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Q.—Why did the Congress Committee at Bezwada decide not to extend the programme of Non-Cooperation?

A.—Because firstly, we want the movement to permeate the deeper minds of the masses. The Country must be disciplined in Non-Cooperation. The Congress, therefore, decided at present against "Civil Disobedience", because with Government provocation in different provinces the danger of violence was apparent, which we wish to avoid at all costs. Secondly, some of us wish to give the new Viceroy time to study the situation and to make up his mind.

Q.—Do you expect Lord Reading will rise to the occasion and meet the situation with dramatic gesture?

A.—Great expectations have been raised of Lord Reading. How far he will rise to the occasion remains to be seen. Nothing but substantial Swarajya can now save the situation. If Lord Reading disappoints the country it will give an added impetus to Non-Cooperation. Meanwhile, we are not relaxing our propaganda which at present centres round the need for men, money and Swadeshi.

Q.—You say the Country is solid behind your movement. What of the Moderates?

NO INFLUENCE OF MODERATES.

A.—There is in fact only one party in India, namely, the Congress party. The Moderates have absolutely no influence with the masses, although they may have some influence with the vested interests. In fact they afraid even to put in public appearances because the country knows that they are one with the bureaucracy. This unholy alliance for the purpose of destroying Non-Cooperation movement is highly resented by the nation. The Moderate party is kept alive by active Government help in many forms, and it is true that the Moderate Party is indistinguishable from the Government Party. I am of opinion the Government would not have started repression unless with the active support of the Moderates which the latter do not disavow.

Q.—Can repression stem the tide of Non-Cooperation?

A.—It is the worst policy for Government to adopt. It can only steel the nation's determination to achieve Swarajya. Note its significance. In the majority of judicial cases, Non-Cooperators refusing to defend themselves, and, inspite of provocation, the people generally keep calm.

WINNING SWARAJ BY N.C.O.

Q.—Finally, can you tell me how, in the near future, India is to win Swarajya.

A.—By making the people realise the value of Non-Cooperation propaganda.

Q.—Ultimately, do you propose a general strike.

A.—Leaders of Non-Cooperation do not want a general strike or to reach the climax of the programme, namely, non-payment of the taxes, but they will not hesitate when the time is ripe. This will assuredly involve a general strike. Tell the British people that in view of Britain's position in Western Asia the wisest thing Britain can do at the present moment is to concede substantial Swarajya to India at the earliest opportunity.

ANTI-NON-COOPERATIONISTS BUSY.

UNSUCCESSFUL MEETING AT MUTTRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

Successful meetings are being held in various districts in the U.P. to organise a campaign to combat the present Non-Cooperation propaganda. At Muttra, however, in a meeting with the Collector in the Chair, Non-Cooperators caused disturbances and the meeting had to terminate.

ARREST OF SWAMY KUMARA NAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 22.

Under a Warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Wardha, under section 124A, Swamy Kumara Nand hailing from Bengal was arrested at Chhindwara and brought to Nagpur to-day to take him to Wardha to take his trial.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

A correspondent writes:—

With reference to your editorial notes of 5th February last in which a case of alleged torture by the police of the Kolaba District, was reported I beg to say the Collector's Camp is at Uran and he has been personally enquiring into the two important alleged police torture-cases (of Vithoba and the deceased Dhanaji) since the 12th instant. The "Samachar's" correspondent says that the Collector was so much moved after seeing the crippled state of Vithoba and hearing that Vithoba and his only daughter are maintained by his charitable neighbours, that he gave at once a currency note of Rs. 10, as pecuniary help Vithoba.

NOTICE ON A MEERUT LEADER.

The Secretary of the Khilafat Committee Khurja wires under date April 22:—

A notice has been served on Khatibul ulma Maulana Nazirahmad Khujandi of Meerut under Section 144 C. P. C., prohibiting him from delivering any speech within the Gulaothi and Tehsil Sikandrabad limits.

The order produced much excitement on the assembly which was not less than ten thousand. Several speakers made speeches expressing their deep resentment at the order. The Maulana gave the public to understand that he was obeying the order not because it was an order of the Government but because the religious and political leaders had thought fit not to break laws as yet.

SHFORD GOLD LINKS MYSTERY.

WAS IT A SINN FEIN CRIME?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.
Recd. midnight April 22.

At the inquest on the body of Mr. Vincent Fovargue, who was found shot dead on the Ashford Golf links, it was an unsolved mystery as to who was the murderer of the deceased. In spite of the greatest efforts on the part of the police to solve the crime, the theory still prevails that it was a Sinn Fein crime, and that the victim was shot after leaving a dance at Fulham, his body being conveyed to the Ashford golf links by a motor car.

A sinister feature of the inquest was that seven jury men received letters threatening there would be bereavements in their families if a certain verdict was returned. The verdict found was that Mr. Fovargue was murdered by a person unknown.

ANOTHER SINN FEIN-THREAT.

FORBIDDING CITIZENS TO LEAVE IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

A proclamation has been issued by Sinn Fein forbidding the citizens of the Irish Republic to leave Ireland without permission and prohibiting the shipping emigration agents from accepting passage money or issuing tickets for passages. Serious penalties are threatened for infringement.

LONDON LETTER.

THE BOLSHEVIK BOGEY.

SITUATION IN IRELAND.

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

(Through Hindustan News Service.)

LONDON, March 30.

Not very much of the Easter spirit has been prominent during the week in which we have celebrated the Easter feast. At home and abroad peace and reconciliation seem to have gone down under a welter of dissension and strife. Labour is rent into factions, chiefly over its machinery; and the Allied nations seem to be in very much the same position, owing to their inability to face the one truth that emerges from their dealings with the late enemy—there is no way in which Germany can pay without injuring those who receive her payments. But, of course, it is cheering to read in a financial paper that we must take the reparations all the same, because doing so will hurt Germany, and this is the final sacrifice we shall be called upon to make for the sake of justice and humanity.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S NEW "STUNT."

The Prime Minister's latest exhibition of fireworks bids fair to turn out a very damp squib indeed. His discovery of the existence of Socialism in Great Britain is a little late in the day; and all his lurid details of the "New party with new purposes of the most subversive character," which is growing up everywhere, and of the facte that "Socialism is fighting to destroy everything that the great leaders and prophets of both parties laboured for generations to build up," will scarcely convince anybody outside the luncheon audience whose flesh he made to creep one day last week, of anything more than that Queen Anne is quite, quite dead. His alarmist statement, that an anaelysis of the polls in recent by-elections shows how a change of four per cent. in the voting would put the Socialists in a majority, can have been made with one object only. Mr. Lloyd George is far too clever to expect the working class to believe that men like J. R. Clynes and J. H. Thomas are out for red revolution. But he calculates on making enough of the bourgeoisie believe it to assure him a backing at the next General Election. "Making Germany pay" has worn too thin to be tried again. Confessing his own complete failure to make England a land fit for heroes, is too dull and truthful. Rushing the unpolitical voters into a solid phalanx of opposition to the subversive forces of British Bolshevism, is far more to his taste. The method he has chosen, that of emphasing the power of the Socialists, is rather like the method that is being followed in the capitalist Press, just now, with regard to the riots in Germany, where the strength of the Communists is being similarly emphasised, no doubt for the purpose of giving the militarists, Allied and otherwise, the exuse to arm against the workers.

THE I. L. P. CONFERENCE.

The decision of the Independent Labour Party, by a very large majority, taken at its Easter Conference, not to affiliate with Moscow, must have rather spoilt Mr. Lloyd George's new "Stunt". If his terrific picture of Labour leaders bent on armed revolution had been true, the largest and most important Socialist body in the country would scarcely have turned down the resolution proposing affiliation with the Communist International by a vote of 521 to 97. Thate does not, however, mean that the I. L. P., has given up its Socialist principles. The point on which the two sides differed was on the emplyment of armed force. Opponents of the Moscow 21 points based opposition on the grounds that conditions in England and Russia were entirely different, and that in this country the better education of the workers would render armed revolution unnecessary. The delegates of the fifteen branches who were in favour of affiliation with Moscow, retorted that they, too, were opposed to violence in spirit but as it would inevitably be used by the capitalists, not to prepare for it would be to refuse to face facts. The first result of the debate has been the secession of those who were defeated and their reception into the ranks of the Communist Party. It is not yet known how many will be involved in this secession.

IN IRELAND.

The two most significant events in Ireland, this week, have been the discovery by the Government of the Sinn Fein Propoganda Headquarters in Dublin, and the issue of the official report of the "inquiry" into the Mallow murders. With regard to the former, the publication of the Irish "Bulletin," which had continued uninterruptedly daily since November 1919, was only stopped for two days by the raid and is now again being issued from some publishing office unknown. The number just out says very truly that the discovery by the raiders that the main business of the Department was the issue of the "Bulletin" should have proved the inaccuracy of the Government's frequent statements that this publication was produced by a "murder gang."

The result of the Mallow "inquiry" shows what a farce this has been. Though the railwaymen were represented, their counsel, Mr. T. Healy, was not allowed to cross-examine any witness or to call the husband of the murdered Mrs. King as witness. Though the enquiry was said to be public, the press were only allowed to report what had been passed by the military authorities, and spectators were only admitted with passes. The result is a paypable whitewashing of the Black-and-Tans, and a reinforcement of the growing opinion that justice is no longer synonymous with the name of the Great Britain The Government, of course, has chosen for the issue of the report the moment when Parliament is not sitting and therefore no questions can be asked in the House.

THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

Perhaps because it has been less loudly trumpeted, the approaching industrial crisis promises to be more serious than any other in recent years. The difference between miners and owners seems to be insuperable. Briefly, the former demand a district control of wages, and mean to enforce this by a lock-out until the men agree to it. The men demand the continuance of the present system of treating every district alike, as regards wages, and insist therefore on a National Wages Board. They are strengthened in their demand by the knowledge that acceptance of the owners demand means in many districts the lowering of the standard of living for the miners, even below the 1914 standard, which was shamefull low. It is maintained that on thet basis of the February provts and costs, under the owners' scheme, colliers' wages would come down by 44 per cent, and labourers' by about 50 per cent. The owners try to keep public opinion on their side by maintaining that, because the pits will remain open for the men who give in to this abominable proposal, this week's action will be, not a lock-out, but a strike. This is a strike. This is a piece of reasoning that ought to convince no decent-minded person who is in possession of the facts. Unfortunately, so many decent-minded persons read the wrong newspapers and do not get the facts as they are.

CROWN DAMAGE IN IRELAND.

It has been estimated by a barrister of the Munster circuit in Ireland that the total amount of damage done by Crown forces in Ireland, during the five years from 1916 to 1921, is 107¼ million pounds, of which 47/½ is Munster's share. Of this, he says, some '0 per cent. was inflicted during the Macpherson regime, and of the remainder fully 85 per cent. must be placed at the door of Sir Hamer Greenwood.

IRISH BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

The first attempt of Deil Eirann to give effect to its proclamation of a trade boycott of British goods is seen in a prohibition order just issued, whereby the importation into Ireland of a list of agricultural machinery and implements from Great Britain is forbidden. In an article in the "Nineteenth Century and after" Lord Northcliffe condemns the Government's policy as being "far too pliant to Ulster," and as giving to Ireland "sufficient power to make her dangerous without offering her sufficient inducement to be friendly."

BANGALORE NEWS.

LABOUR TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 22.

About a thousand workmen of the Peninsular Tobacco factory struck work yesterday evening as a protest against the recent engagements of the Punjabi watch men.

The Binny Maharaja Mill strike continues and owing to the methods of assault and intimidation the strikers have been using, both the mills have been closed. Police are taking sufficient precaution.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The replayed tie between the Customs and Sibur on Calcutta ground to-day the fifth day of the Beighton Hockey Tournament, resulted in a win for the College by a goal to nil. The Customs had a larger share in the game but Ghose, the College back, played a beautiful game, averting all danger. Half way through the first half the Customs centre half, Allauddin, was sent off for dangerous and rough play. Extra time was allowed, no goal having been scored in the prescribed fifty minutes. However the the extra time too proved barren and deciding to play the game to a finish the the Sibbur put in a shot from a corner which found its billet.

TROUBLE AMONG MADRAS MILL OPERATIVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 22.

As regards the fracas between some Muhamedans and the panchama mill operatives of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills further inquiries show that a series of outbreaks of rowdyism were occurring in Vysarpadi, suburb of Perambur, for the past forthnight. The origin of the trouble is attributed to resignation a few months ago of a number of panchama coolies from the Labour Union, which, it is stated, was not liked by Muhamedan coolies. There had been daily minor troubles between them which ultimately culminated in the fracas already reported. It is quiet now and arrangements are in progress to bring about a compromise between the two factions.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 22.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal, and local in Malabar, Madras and Deccan, while few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Bihar, Mysore, South East Madras and on the North Madras Coast. Chief amounts are: Toungoo, Maymyo one and a half inches, Minbu, Mandalay, Myitkyina Silchar a quarter, Sibsgar three, Ghauti, Chittagong, Calcutta, Berhampore a half, Jalpaiguri, Saugar Island one and a half; Darjeeling, Cox's Bazar, Narayan Singh Ganj, Bogra one, Mymensingh, Dinajpur three quarters, Calicut one and a half, Ootacamund a quarter, Salem a half and Buddapest two. A fresh disturbance is approaching the North West Frontier.

Forecast:—Some extension of rain in the United Provnces, Kashmir, and Madras and Deccan.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

7 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN.

A WASTEFUL ISSUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I be permitted to comment on the new Sterling loan announced by the Secretary of State for India. The announcement of a 7 per cent. loan is disastrous to the holders of all Rupee loans in India, because such a rate being paid in England, excit the hope in the Indian markets that our next issue will be on the same basis. The Indian revenues are to be taxed to the extent of seven per cent. for all the interest payments of the new issue on the London market. The Secretary of State has given the option to the purchaser of the Sterling loan to convert his holding on terms which, if the conversion is effected, will add to the next burden of the debt £15,009,000 against the actual receipt of £7,500,000, so that eventually the people of India will have to pay £15,000,000 sterling for receiving at present only £7,500,000. In face of the recent loan programmes of the Provincial Governments the Indian investor might well ask whether the Government of this country ought not to have first tested the Indian market before they embarked on such a costly venture in England. Would it be wrong to say that our next Rupee issue would not have to be—in common fairness, be offered on identical terms to the Indian people. The advantage of issuing a Rupee loan on identical terms is that the interest will remain with and the principal will be repaid to the people of India. The Secretary of State will not then be embarrassed by having to draw interest from this country and all the currency muddle be avoided. I take thi opportunity to point out that the financial advisers of the Secretary of State have been for a long time entering into gambling operations as far as sterling exchange is concerned. What is the advantage to India of issuing an extravagant priced issue on the London money market? It is true that the London purchasers will not make the full seven per cent. as the British Government will by way of their Income Tax obtain a fat share out of the interest paid by India. As far as poor India is concerned it pays the full interest complicated still further her exchange and gains no benefit. The Secretary of State must cancel his loan on paid of the Government of India offering identical terms to the people of this country, and adding thus to the burden on the Indian Tax payer. For it is clear that though theroetically this loan is open to the Indian people to subscribe, under the present exchange rate no Indian investor will be foolish enough to pay Rs. 16 for every pound of loan purchased with no certainity that at the time of repayment he would get anything more than Rs. 10 for a pound of his holding.—Yours, etc.

INDIAN INVESTOR.

Bombay, April 22.

TRIUMPH OF MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS. M. L. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You will allow me a short space in your esteemed paper. Before I say anything on the subject proper, I think it advisable to introduce myself to you. I belong to that remote corner, the desert place of India, the place of great Sadhus and Fakirs, the step-daughter of the Government "said." My very name at the end would suggest that, by one characteristic "Ani." I now hasten to assure you that I write this without any prejudice, for I know neither you nor Mr. Jamnadas personally. Perhaps for the better I may be a small frog, but sometimes they are very nasty. I read Mr. Jamnadas' interview given to the Associated Press with great interest. Though interesting it is to one who reads through it the inner working of humanmind and character, yet an Indian would feel ashamed of such a brother. Mr. Jamnadas speaks as if he were the master of the "Bombay Chronicle" and could dictate the policy of the paper according to his whims and will, though I doubt if he has the latter at all. I am not in touch with the inner working of "The Chronicle" and I cannot say why Mr. Jinnah has resigned from the Board. But at least this much I can say and say with certainty that the Board should interfere less with the policy of the paper, whatever be the rules and articles. Interference with the editorial policy would give a crushing blow to a paper of "The Chronicle's" renown. It will be nothing short of bureaucratic temper, killing the Press for ventilating the public opinion. In what respect shall the members be better than the bureaucracy? People want that policy, and you, Sir, in that respect are faithfully doing your duty. If Mr. Jamnadas disagrees with the policy of the paper, the honourable course left for him is to resign from the Board as Mr. Jinnah has done. He should not try to kill that popular organ by changing the policy. The paper is for the people and not for him alone.

He charges you with converting the paper into an Islamic organ and thinks the paper is degenerated. But I can assure you, Sir, that you have done a great service to the cause of India by letting her sons know why the Khilafat question has been taken up by India. We have known chiefly through your organ the reason why the Khalifa should be a true Khalifa. It is you, Sir, who has enlightened us on that point. Sometimes doubts did come to our mind as to the necessity of this question. But now we have fully understood it and have taken the cause of our Mussalman brethren as our own. We cannot feel happy in the same house where our brethren are mourning. Glorious be the day when the Hindus realized the feelings of the Mussalmans and joined them in their sorrow.

In Mr. Jamnadas I smell Mrs. Besant, the less said about that venerable old lady the better. Mr. Jamnadas is proud to be a Member of the Lunatic Asylum. There could be absolutely no doubt about that, for he has occupied his fit position in that respect. He feels amused even at Mahatma Gandhi's understanding. Oh! what a triumph for him. He might be a future Minister or an Executive Councillor, but let him learn the lesson of modesty; let him learn good manners and not refer to your salary. It is not worthy of an Indian. Sir, I request you not to be prejudiced by his reference to this matter. He claims the position of an Indian patriot, and claims a voice in the public; but the public are not blind. It is no wonder that the public do not claim him as their own. Sir, perhaps I have taken more space of your paper than I can claim to have and perhaps I am giving importance to this Lilliputian by talking of him so much. So I close abruptly.—Yours etc.,

KIRPALANI.

"INDIAN DRESS."

"ITS DISABILITIES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have read in "The Chronicle" of the 19th inst. the letter of the Managing Director of Messrs. Mongin Ltd. giving "reasons which have induced the management of Mongini Ltd. to set apart a room wherein Indian gentlemen in their national dress are invited to sit for their refreshments."

I have known of segregation policies being adopted in South Africa against the Indian population, but I never heard of such policies being adopted in India itself until I read of the above instance It is a great shame for Hindus and for Indian gentlemen who have any respect for their beautiful national dress to continue to patronise a restaurant where a Hindu wearing his national dress is compelled to sit apart from the Sahibs. Unfortunately I have not read the "last paragraph of the letter" referred to by Mr. Mongini and characterised by him as "spiteful." I am sure no really Orthodox Hindu gentleman would ever condescend to patronise a foreign restaurant. The Indian public ought to boycott Messrs. Mongini Ltd. until and unless the latter change their segregation policy against "Orthodox Hindu gentlemen."

Why should Indians not patronise our national confectioners Messrs. Govindji Vasanji who would serve them most willingly and promptly even if they came in their National dress. I have no doubt if Messrs Govindji Vasanji opened a Swadeshi Restaurant in a fashionable locality in the city, and offered light refreshments to the public, they would have an excellent run of business.—Yours, etc.

T. D. M.

"WHERE IS LOYALTY?"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Courtiers and Co-operators need not be staggered at this query! To the readers of the "Chronicle," and the visitors of the share Market, the "Loyalty" was in fine flight almost daily. For some weeks past, she has not been in evidence at all. If I don't err, she arrived here in October last. She was advertised to sail in November, then in December, subsequently in January and eventually in February! It is now the 5th of April, and still she is in port, repairing or resting we do not know! Thus the vessel has been in this port for over five months. And the Directors have advised us to hold our souls in patience for three to five years, till the bo, is properly built up! It may interest your readers to know, that the s.s. 'Loyalty' originally belonged to the Union Castle Steamship Co. She was purchased by Maharaja Scindia on behalf of the Indian Princes, was converted into a Hospitalship, and was placed at the disposal of the Government for service during the war. Sometime in February 1919, the "Loyalty" was sold by the Maharaja to a local Syndicate, who resold it to the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. for twenty-five lakhs. Thousands of people made a rush for the Scindia shares. These were boomed by interested parties, who unburdened their holdings. These heavy sales depressed the market, and hundreds of shareholders suffered heavily. So much so, that the shares that were boomed to a premium of seventy rupees, are now at twenty rupees discount! But what concerns the shareholders the most is the fancy price paid for the ship, and the further sum of ten lakhs spent on the vessel for converting the Hospital ship into a Passenger ship! Will the Directors please tell us:

(1) On whose expert Report and advice they purchased the "Loyalty?"

(2) Was she valued by any Responsible Surveyor at Rs. Twenty-five lakhs at the time of her purchase?

(3) Was she such a precious vessel, that the Directors purchased her at a fancy price and then spent Rs. ten lakhs for her equipment?

(4) Was the vessel really worth Rs. Thirty-five lakhs, even when the equipment was complete?

(5) Who were the shipping experts or advisers of the Co. from March 1919 till August 1920?

(6) Have not the shareholders suffered a heavy loss for want of expert and adequate management? Is it fair? Is it proper? Let the Directors answer.—Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

THE APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Really Mr. B. F. Bharucha is doing great service to the public by pointing out to them the unreasonableness of the Directors of the newly floated Limited concerns. In your to-day's issue a new gentleman Mr. Faredun K. Dadachanji who I understand possesses legal knowledge has tried his best to train the public in the best way possible. But it is somewhat regrettable to point him out, that he has misunderstood the report of the Company, he refers to, in his above letters, as some other people, even myself, who also hold a few shares as I suppose Mr. Dadachanji holds, in the concern. But thanks to the Directors and the staff of the Company I have been given a very good and satisfactory explanation for the apparent contradictions such as those pointed out by Mr. Dadachanji. I think it will not be out of place as far as my knowledge and understanding go to make clear the misunderstandings.

1. The Company purchased the said Mills for Rs. 50 lakhs which amount was payable in several instalments to the Vendor.

2. The Directors liquidated the balance of Rs. 25 lakhs (due from the Shareholders at Rs. 50 per share) upto the date of the report out of the profits and by way of finances shown under the heads of loans unsecured, and liabilities.

3. The Reserve fund Rs. 16,40,000 shown is meant only for reducing the liabilities of the shareholders for Rs. 50 unpaid, as the same is to be utilised when the reserve fund amounts to the amount required and not to be paid to the shareholders.

At the General Meeting the shareholders present were all satisfied and had passed all the resolutions unanimously put before by the Chairman who had given good light in the matter. If Mr. Dadachanji had spared little time to attend the General and Extraordinary General Meetings he would have saved all such troubles and also would have served the cause of the shareholders better than by approaching you.—Yours, etc.

A SHAREHOLDER.

(For other Correspondence See Page 12.)

BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA IN BRITAIN

OF THREEFOLD CHARACTER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 0.30 a.m. April 23.

Major Sir J. L. Baird on behalf of Rt. Hon. Shortt stated in the House of Commons that Government was paying attention to the Bolshevist propaganda in Britain. It fell under three heads, firstly, the payment of salaries to the Communist officials of from five to ten pounds per week. Secondly, subsidies to the Extremist Press, and thirlly, a free distribution of revolutionary literature. He believed that this expenditure amounted to at least twenty-three thousand sterling per month, and there was evidence to show that some funds came from Moscow before the Trade Agreement was signed. The Communist agents undoubtedly been attempting to exploit the unemployed, whose unofficial committees in many industrial centres were chiefly carried on by paid Red Agents, whose policy was to concentrate upon the centres of industrial unrest. Much mischievous propaganda had been undertaken by persons who contrived to keep within law, but, he said, the police were able to deal with some instances.

CABLE ITEM.

Viscount and Viscountess Chelmsford were accorded a cordial welcome at Victoria, on Wednesday, by Earl of Lucan, on behalf of Their Majesties the King and Queen, Mr. Montagu, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Crewe and a large number of private friends.

Havana.—The thirteenth game of the Chess Championship resulted in a draw after the twenty-third move.

London, April 20.—Lord Chelmsford was received in audience by His Majesty the King to-day on the occasion of relinquishing the Viceroyalty of India.

London, April 20.—In Surrey Hard Court-tennis Championships Gordon Lowe beat A. H. Fyzee in the fourth round. (6/1, 6/1).

Mrs. Peacock reached the fourth round of Ladies' Singles and showed excellent form to-day, when she beat Miss Bransfield who is an experience tournament player (6/0. 6/0).

KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS.

All Khilafat Volunteers are requested to be present to-day, the 23rd instant at Bara Kabristan positively at 7 p.m. (B. T.) in full uniform.

At the High Court on Friday Justice Newbould admitted to bail Ahmed Shah and his wife Norin Shah, two accused in the Lyons Range Taxi Cab dacoity case which was committed to High Court Sessions yesterday. (A. P.)

LATE TALAAT PASHA.

INDIAN MUSLIMS' TRIBUTE.

MUSLIM GRATITUDE TO HINDUS.

The following is the copy of a letter which has just been sent by Maulana Shaukat Ali, on behalf of the Indian Muslims to His Highness Tewfik Pasha Grand Vazier:—

Your Excellency,—On behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee of India I have the honour to submit a copy of a resolution passed by the All-India Khilafat Conference at its 6th Sessions held at Meerut on the 7th, 8th and 9th April.

The resolution contains expressions of profound grief and sorrow of the Indian Mohammedans and their Hindu brethren at the tragic death by assassination of H. E. Shahid Talaat Pasha, whose services in the cause of Islam and the preservation of the dominion of His Majesty the Khalifat-ul-Muslimin will ever remain memorable. The Mussalmans of India feel that Turkey and Islam has lost a brave son, a noble patriot and an able organizer and administrator. His Majesty the Khalifat-ul-Muslimin and his Government and the Turkish nation can ill afford to lose so brilliant a person at such a critical period in the history of the Turkish nation and Islam. But God's will must be done. The Mussalmans of India pray that a sufficient number of brave, honest and true sons of Islam will be still spared to His Majesty the Khalifat-ul-Muslimin to stoutly resist the encroachment of hostile nations on his kingdom and the royal privileges. The Mussalmans of India have finally determined to strictly adhere to the religious fealty and allegiance which they owe to the person of His Majesty the Khalifat-ul-Muslimin and devise means for complete evacuation of Jazirat-ul-Arab and the Holy Places from non-Muslim control and we pray God to give Muslims all over the world strength and Divine assistance to do all they can for the uplift of Islam and the Khilafat and in some small way to make up for the past sins of neglect and lethargy. With God's assistance we are determined to see and make Islam prosper. It is gratifying for us to acknowledge that our Hindu brothers are working shoulder to shoulder with us in the Khilafat cause and have readily responded in participating with us in our sorrow and afflictions. We can never sufficiently thank them for their cordial response.

I hope Your Excellency will be pleased to lay before His Majesty the Khalifat-ul-Muslimin our humble letter with our fervent prayers for his long life and prosperity and the preservation of his dominion intact. I further hope Your Excellency will arrange to forward a copy of the accompanying resolution to the members of the Shahid Talaat Pasha's family for which I shall remain grateful.

I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's
Brother in faith.
(Sd.) SHAUKAT ALI.
"Servant of Kaabah."

Bombay, April 18.

To
His Excellency the Grand Vazier,
to
His Majesty, the Sultan of Turkey,
"Khalifat-ul-Muslimin, Khuldullaho
Mulkuho."
Constantinople.

THE RESOLUTION.

The following is the resolution referred to above:—

"This meeting of the All-India Khilafat Conference expresses its profound sense of grief and sorrow on the tragic death by assassination of H. E. Shahid Tilaat Pasha, the Ex-Grand Vazier of Turkey and considers his demise at the present juncture as an irreparable loss to the Islamic world and conveys its heartfelt sympathy to the members of the Shahid's family and the Turkish nation and prays God to give him in heaven an abode of bliss."

54 LAKHS PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU APPEARS IN THE CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

At the Allahabad High Court before the Chief Justice and Sir P. C. Banerji an old appeal in a will case is being argued by Messrs. O'Conor and L. M. Banerji for the appellants and Pandits Motilal and Jawarilal Nehru for respondents

This is the first occasion in which Pandit Motilal has appeared in a case in the High Court since he joined the Non-Cooperation movement. The dress in which Mr. Motilal has been appearing in the Court consists of white achkan and pyjamas made of hand woven cloth and a pair of "alimshahi" shoes to match.

Mr. Jahawarlal comes to the court in white achkan dhoti and slippers.

The case relates to the property of the value of about 54 lakhs which the appellant claims, belonged to his father, and was bequathed to him under will. The contention on the other side is the appellant is not the real son of the last owner and even so he has no title to the property upon the proper construction of terms of the will. The case is proceeding.

DEBATE ON POLICE GRANT.

AMENDMENT FOR REDUCTION LOST.

BENGAL COUNCIL PROROGUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

When the Bengal Legislative Council resumed its special sitting this afternoon, eight amendments remained to be discussed. These were for the most part defeated without a division after the house had heard Sir Henry Wheeler's explanations on the various points brought up but the proposal for the reduction of demand for the Criminal Investigation Department by a lakh and a half gained some support, it was urged that Bengal was politically in advance of other provinces and the amount to be devoted to this Department should be reduced accordingly.

Sir Henry Wheeler replied that he was glad to have the opportunity of demonstrating the utility of a department which appeared to be particularly liable to attack. He showed that the expenditure on the C.I.D. had been on the downward grade in recent years. Referring to the investigation branch, he said, it had been created in view of the needs of the situation. He admitted that the position was better now than some years ago but, asked whether any one could say at present that there were not tendencies and forces working over which it would be criminal for Government not to exercise watch. The department also constituted a specialised agency for investigating complicated crime and a temporary branch for dacoity had been added. It is also proves an invaluable record of criminology.

After having heard Sir Henry's explanation the house negatived the amendment without division.

WHY NOT A GRANT OF ONE RUPEE?

Kumara Sahib Shekhereswar Ray moved reduction of grant to one rupee on the ground that the police expenditure was lavish and likely to grow progressively. He also thought that the supplementary estimate had been introduced unduly soon after the rejection of the original budget demand, but his motion was defeated without the Council's dividing.

The main debate centred upon Babu Indu Beshan Dutta's amendment for total rejection of the grant. He said he had no desire to be obstructive to Government and based his opposition mainly on the constitutionall right involved. He was convinced that the police department was not popular with the people and thought the council should reflect that feeling by refusing the grant. If they voted it would mean they were satisfied with the department. He thought the Government would not seek to transfer the responsibility for passing the grant to the shoulders of the council.

After a number of speakers reflecting both points of view and had taken part in the debate, closure was applied Sir Henry Wheeler waiving his right of reply as he thought the ground had been thoroughly covered during the debate.

The amendment was put to vote and declared lost. On being pressed to a division it was defeated by 61 votes to 27. The last remaining amendment was withdrawn and the substantive motion for the supplementary police grant of Rs. 22,57,200 was agreed to without division. The president then read the message from the Governor declaring the Council prorogued.

MARRIAGE OF LORD SINHA'S SON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The marriage of the Hon. Susil Kumar Sinha, I.C.S., the son of Lord Sinha with Miss Mullick the daughter of Dr. S. K. Mullick will be solemnised in Calcutta on Monday.

LYONS TAXI CAB DOCOITY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, concluded to-day the hearing of the Lyons Range Taxicab Dacoity case. The accused Ahmed Shah, his wife and four others were committed to take their trial at the next High Court Sessions.

The death is announced of Mr. John Cathcart Wason, Member of Parliament for the Orkney and the Shetland.

Mr. and Mrs. Hassan Imam arrived at Simla on April 21 and are staying at the Viceregal Lodge as guests of the Viceroy and Countess of Reading.

Mr. Reginald, A Ward, Superintendent cutta Paper Currency Record Department, who has been arrested by the Calcutta police was brought to day before the Second Presidency Magistrate for an alleged offence of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of money to the extent of Rs. 1,000. The Magistrate released him on a bail of six thousand rupees.

LORD READING'S MISSION.

THE FAR EAST PROBLEM.

The "New York Herald" in its issue of March 6 writes:—

Lord Reading, former Chief Justice of England and former Ambassador to the United States, has been chosen as the "strong man" to save the Empire which was won for Britain more than one hundred and fifty years ago and where the exploits of Clive and Warren Hastings ware enacted.

LORD READING'S MISSION.

The mission of Lord Reading is important. It is acknowledged to be nothing more or less than an effort to "save India." Upon the success of his mission depends the continuity of Eastern influence which Britain has established as a result of the war, which starts with "the rock" at Gibraltar, extends through the Mediterranean and pursues its course through the Near East by way of Mesopotamia and Arabia, through Persia and interviewing regions of India itself.

BRITAIN PLANS SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Under the parliamentary enactment resulting from the Montagu-Chelmsford report submitted a year before its enactment, Britain proposes to start India along the line of self-government. British absolutism is to be exchanged for a form of representative government in which the Indians shall participate, but which shall be so weighted that the British will be able to determine a political and legislative problem whenever it wills. It is described as beginning in self-government, during which period the Indian is to be put to school so that he may learn the elements of democracy.

The suggestion is met with threats of open revolt and a demand for complete separation under the leadership of an amazing ascetic whose monk-like demeanour, coupled with an eloquent tongue, has thrown India into a seething state of unrest.

Outside of their own island home, there is no name with which the English are more familiar to-day than that of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and the cult he represents in India has taken his name. Gandhism is to-day an open threat against continued British rule in India.

It is this situation which Lord Reading will have to face, a situation which will call for all the powers this eminent man possesses. With its success or failure will mean the continuation or the end of the Asiatic Empire which British leaders, under the aegis of sea power, have endeavoured to construct. No man within the last hundred years has been called upon for a performance of greater import to the British Empire.

THE FAR EAST PROBLEM.

Interest in the success or failure of Lord Reading's mission is not confined to how it may affect the British Empire. World politics is involved in the problem and the cry of Asia for the Asiatics—the seemingly approaching contest between the Occident and Orient—is an inevitable corollary of the situation.

The spirit of Nationalism which is sweeping India to-day is part of the nationalistic movement which was let loose by the war and its peace slogan of self-determination. It is an outstanding example of the irony of contemporary history which has witnessed the most intense nationalistic world spirit growing out of an attempt to settle world problems in terms of internationalism.

But as always there are added influences in the motives which actuate the movement of peoples and these of India are no exception. Her leaders and thinkers have witnessed the rise of Japan as a great world power, and what Japan has accomplished, the native Indians believe they may achieve. There goes with this thought the ideal of Pan-Asia and the possibility of political union in some form or another of India with Japan is one that appeals to Indian leaders. The Japanese are not oblivious to the same possibility and it is this harmony of Indian and Japanese thought which gives the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance such vital interest to the British. It is a weapon which the Japanese hold over British diplomats and India is always in the minds of British thinkers whenever their thoughts revert to the alliance with Japan.

Bolshevist influence, by a clever appeal to the spirit of Persian Nationalism has prevented ratification of the Treaty by Persia. Soviet envoys, seeking commercial and political recognition from England have used the Persian situation as a club to which Lloyd George has nearly succumbed. It is still being used in the pending negotiations which Leonid Krassine is understood to be conducting with the British Government. It is not only in Persia that Bolshevist influence has threatened the line of communications with India, its disturbing influence being equally evident throughout the Near East and more especially in Turkey.

Within this entire region, largely Moslem in character, the Turkish problem has been of immense value to Russia, since it suggests the possibility of stirring up a holy war against the British, and the succession to the Caliphate is being held in abeyance pending the final settlement of problems more pressing to the Soviet leaders.

India is a small world in itself, with a background of history which promises little success for an experiment in democracy. With a population of approximately 313,000,000, the prevailing popular element is Brahmin, which in itself is divided into a number of castes from which escape or withdrawal is impossible. Its lowest rung is the large class of Pariahs, or "untouchables," who to the high caste Hindu is all that the description implies. The Moslem is comparatively small portion of the population but he exerts an influence greater than his numbers would warrant. The Moslems of India are approximately 60,000,000 in number, comprising one sixth of the entire population.

Heretofore Nationalist's movements have been opposed by the Moslems and by the low caste Hindus who have not relished the prospect of being subjected to the harsh and arbitrary rule of the high caste Hindu. It was from this rule that British control rescued them.

The appeal to religious prejudice has jarred a portion of the Moslem leaders from their opposition to Nationalism, while the influence of Gandhi, leader in the movement against the British, has succeeded in developing a Nationalistic sentiment among a portion of the low caste Hindus.

GANDHI AN EXTREME RELIGIONIST.

It is the strange influence which Gandhi exerts which makes him so dangerous an element from the British view point. Gandhi is 51 years old and is described as an extreme religionist with a sweetly beguiling tongue. Although he walks about like a mendicant, with bare feet and the clothing of the humblest, his influence extends from the bottom strata of society upwards.

His philosophy prompts him to believe that modern civilization is a curse. In modern appliances, in modern machinery in railroads and telegraphs he professes to see nothing but the works of an evil one. In the industrial city in which he makes his home he has developed a social cult which professes to find its chief satisfaction in primitive agriculture and in the simplest forms of industry. The machine is discarded and the hand is exalted in their ideal of industry.

Gandhi, the man of mystery, in dreaming India, describes himself in this sentence—"Most religious men I have met are politicians in disguise; I however, who wear the guise of a politician, am at heart a religious man.

While scorning modern inventions, Gandhi is understood to utilize railroad trains and automobiles in travelling about India, spreading his doctrines wherever he can with the result that his popularity appears to have attained almost Messianic proportions.

At a Congress held in Nagpur at the close of last year, Gandhi, while pleading for non-violence called for the destruction of the British Empire and declared that the success of the movement might invole "wading through oceans of blood." This was but a sample of the utterances that were made at this Congress, which declared loyalty to Great Britain optional and constitutional methods matters of expediency. The Congress declared for Non-Cooperation with the British Government in the establishment of its new system and for Non-Cooperation with the British under any form except in the case of school boys under 16 years of age.

This attitude suggests a resemblance to the Irish movement which is startling.

Ferment in India commenced before the world war and there were disturbances during the war. In spite of this the British with the aid of its vassal princes 812 in number, succeeded in quieting most disturbances. Indian troops were taken to Europe, resulting in another complaint on the part of the Indian on the ground that their soldiers should not be asked to serve outside of India.

REFORMS FAIL TO CHECK DISTURBANCES.

In the meantime, the Indian Nationalist movement appears to be growing rather than diminishing, and the activities of Gandhi and his successes in creating unrest are increasing. With Russian Bolshevist influence pressing from the north, and with revolutionary activities working from within the British authorities are confronted with a problem of tremendous difficulties.

THE WOES OF KISANS.

VICTIMS OF UNBRIDLED REPRESSION.

CAMPAIGN OF INDISCRIMINATE ARRESTS AND MALTREATMENT.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE & ZAMINDARS.

A LEAGUE TO COMBAT "REVOLUTIONARY N. C. O."!

"The Independent" publishes the following from its correspondent:—

Your readers are well aware of what the present bureaucratic Government has recently done to suppress the purely economic Kisan movement in Rai Bareli, Fyzabad and Sultanpur districts. It has as usual promised to punish only the Badmashes who were instigating the tenants to violence, loot and other offences. But look at the number and character of the victims. If the newspaper reports are correct the number within the last two months in these districts has to be counted in hundreds. They have suffered in many ways:—death, injury, imprisonment, fine, maltreatment, beating, abuses and above all deprivation of God-given gift of speech and society. The police and the 'men-on-the-spot' have been armed with unbridled power to crush the legitimate aspirations of Indians all over India to which the Kisans of Oudh could be no exception.

The repression at Partabgarn, though begun last of all, has been conducted with more speed and vigour and the victims that are daily falling under its iron clutches would exceed very soon the number of victims of the other three districts combined, if the present speed continues for some time. Some passing reference has already been made of the state of affairs in Partabgarh in an article published in your issue of the 13th April. The only two S.D.O.'s and the Deputy Commissioner who are armed with summary powers have been very busy for the last three weeks, and the criminal file in their court has become so heavy that they had perforce to transfer criminal cases to courts not similarly empowered.

It is very difficult at present to find out the exact number of victims of the new policy inaugurated by the Deputy Commissioner only just four weeks ago. About thirty persons were gagged under the handy Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code in two or three instalments within the first two weeks. Needless to say, these were the persons who had interested themselves in the movement. Several cases under Section 506 till now an almost obscure section of the Indian Penal Code were challaned and many more complaints filed in the Deputy Commissioner's Court. In each of these cases, the number of the accused is often many and almost all the punches or the enthusiastic workers of the neighbourhood are entangled. The cases are all tried summarily and till now have, of course, resulted in conviction with the usual award of three months' rigorous imprisonment. Within the last two weeks or so the victims of this Section alone have been more than 25 who are undergoing their terms of the usual three months. More than 150 men are yet on their trial mostly under Section 506 and some under the preventive Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code 106, 107, 110. New cases either on challan or on complaint are pouring in and arrests of members made, mostly in Kunda Tehsil.

"POLICE ATROCITIES UNBEARABLE."

The Zamindars and their servants and the Police are up. For the last six or seven months they had practically no work. The Zemindars and their servants could not exact the various illegal exorbitant demands in cash, kind or labour. The punches used to settle the disputes and the police were not allowed to interfere. They have, however, found an opportunity in the present repressive measures and are making the best of it. The complaint about the police behaviour is usual even in ordinary times but their atrocities now are unbearable. They go to villages accompanied by the Zamindar and his men, make arrests, molest, beat, abuse and sometimes take away property. The Kotia looting of which we have seen and read so much recently is practised on a smaller scale in Kunda Tehsil.

As most of the cases are bailable and the accused respectable, sureties are not wanting but when the police get scent of the matter, the persons willing to stand surety are caught and taken to the Thana and told that they were also connected with the Kisan Sabha and will, therefore, be challaned. On their promise not to stand surety or otherwise they are let off. Indiscriminate arrests are made and they are kept in custody for sometime and then allowed to go. This being the harvest time, these arrests have been a nuisance and interfering much with the important work of farming.

The common talk of the Bazar is that the authorities are against Kisan Sabha men, and the Zemindars, who have lost all their illegal income and 'hukumat' are trying their best for the last time to recontinue their evil practices. Complaints after complaints are filed by themselves and their servants against their tenantry each village. They see the leaders of the Kisans and say "they do not want that their men should go to jail, they are prepared to compromise, only some settlement should be made of their so-called rights to exact illegal dues." They are under the impression that in this turmoil and fear of imprisonment which has become so sure the tenants will yield and they will have high time of it. There is one simple question which is on the lip of everybody. Does the Government want or does it not that the tenant should be molested as he was? Most of the men are preferring to go to jail rather than submit to illegal demands and practices.

Some of the courts trying these cases are very impolite. No sooner are the accused brought on the dock than they are abused and their Sabha and leaders ridiculed. A challenge is also thrown out sometimes to call the Sabha or Mahatma Gandhi to aid. It is said in open court that a battalion has been requisitioned and they will all be bombarded. The remarks may well befit a policeman but not a court of justice. In these days of repression a fair and impartial trial is very difficult, but there is no reason why a court of justice behave in an extraordinary manner so as to lose all respect and that is its due. The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, the martial law regime, the Punjab atrocities and the Khilafat wrongs, the Kisans had only read and heard of, and they may have their proverbial faith in British justice only shaken, but the near at home affairs such as Rai Bareli tragedies, the summary trials, the police atrocities, the talukdar favouritism are each helping to turn the Kisan a confirmed non-cooperator.

LEAGUE TO COMBAT N.C.O.

One thing of importance and the woeful tale finished. The Deputy Commissioner invited and held a meeting of the newly constituted "Anti-Revolutionary Movement" League to actively oppose the "revolutionary" Non-Cooperation movement in the district on the 13th April at 8-30 a.m., practically the time perhaps when year before last the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy was being hatched. He is to be complemented on his choice of the persons invited. Propaganda work and lectures and meetings are to be arranged and carried, but one wonders if it is fair-play when the district is proclaimed.

ENQUIRY INTO NAGPUR FIRING.

SUB-INSPECTOR ATTAULLAKHAN'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 20.

The Committee enquiring into the circumstances under which firing occurred at Nagpur on 28th ultimo resumed sitting today and examined Subinspector Attaullakhan who stated that the shower of stones was thicker than before and in that confusion four arrested persons effected their escape and ran away with chains and handcuffs. Mr. Armitage was standing facing the crowd. At that time he heard a shot fired and it was from the place where Armitage was standing. Witness could not say who fired it. Mr. Armitage or somebody else. Witness stated that he did not hear anybody giving an order to fire. The second shot was fired after that and then 5 or 6 more shots were fired in succession one after the other and not a volley. He did not observe the particular spot from which the shots were fired. He had no revolver or other fire arm. He had with him only a hunter which had dropped down in the scuffle. He further stated that he and others had been left behind.

TEN SHOTS FIRED.

After the motor-bus conveying Mr. Asmitage and others left, he and his party were heavily stoned and finding impossible to move further so he turned about and snatched a rifle from the hands of an armed policeman and took from him two cartridges. Witness stated that he loaded the rifle and fired a shot at the crowd. He gave order to his men to fire, one shot at a time if necessary and thus to protect themselves while retreating. He fired only one shot and then moved on a few paces and as the stoning again commenced one more shot was fired. In all about ten shots were fired, including his own. Witness further stated that he did not give the order to fire each time a shot was fired. He had given an order at the beginning that one shot should be fired at a time. Witness further stated that shots were fired without express orders from him but, his stopping and turning about was in a way an order to fire. Witness stated that he could not say from what place the people got stones and he did neither see any persons carrying stone loads and supplying stones to others nor did he see any stones being picked up. The Committee rose for the day.

NA ANA CASE TRIAL

FIVE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 21.

Five witnesses were examined to-day in the Naukana case, a confectioner, two sadhus and two Pathan approvers. Tirath Singh, confectioner, retracted his previous statement recorded under section 164 Criminal Procedure Code which he said had been made on account of torture and threats of prosecution by the Sikhs. He described Akalis as they took possession of the Gurdwara and said one of them had a gun in his hand while others were armed with chhavies and kirpans. The statement that he saw the Mahant on horseback with a revolver in his hand with which he shot down a Sikh was retracted by witness.

The two Sadhu witnesses who had been wounded during the shooting at Gurdwara related incidents that accompanied the firing of the two Pathan approvers Taquilla and Farid the latter gave evidence in Pushto. They stated how 27 Pathans were engaged by Mahant for protection of Gurdwara and described in detail the shooting down of Akalis by the Mahant's men and the subsequent burning of dead bodies to wipe out traces of the crime. Approvers also stated that the Pathans accused in the case and others while they dragged the corpses to the burning place killed anyone in whom they found signs of life. One man who got up from amongst the dead bodies was killed by Farid approver. They also stated how the Pathans despoiled the dead bodies of any valuables that could be found. The Court adjourned till to-mrrow.

N. W. FRONTIER NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

News from the frontier, says the "Pioneer", brings information that during the last few days a gang of Kharotis, Suleman Khel Wazirs and Kakars to a number of about five hundred under leadership of one Sherjan have been operating in Zhob and Boralai areas. After overwhelming a party of our scouts near Gwalhardarzir they moved south and looted a small camel convoy between Zirrah and Maratangi. They also succeeded in temporarily cutting telegramph wire between Fort Sandeman and Mektar. The latter place they attempted to raid on the night of 17th April but local tribes put up a splendid defence and drove off their assailants who lost four men killed and nine wounded.

FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

RAIDS BY AFGHAN TRIBES.

EFFICIENT DEFENCE MEASURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 21.

Banns April 20. A communique:—On April 10th a small party of the 6th Sikhs proceeding to a blockhouse near Saidgi was ambused and lost eight men killed. The enemy who consisted of fifty Mashuds were engaged by our troops, but escaped after suffering casualties. Saidgi is on the Tochi road and about 13 miles west of Bannu.

ROHAT.

The Indian Hospital at Kohat was attacked by raiders on the 18th April. Two Indian other ranks were killed and one wounded. These men were on guard duty over medical stores. No further details are yet available.

WAZIRISTAN (MASHUD).

Three bombs were thrown at one of our piquets near Sawenkai on the night of the 10th and 11th April. One bomb burst inside the piquet defences but we had no casualties. On April 15th a party of Mashudes between two and three hundred strong attacked our piequeting troops and a convoy near Piazsha Raghza owing to our having received previous intimation of the attack, including information from friendly Mashuds. In the vicinity the Officer Commanding the escorting troops made dispositions which enabled him to keep the enemy at a distance and to get the convoy through, with the loss of only one camel killed and four wounded. The enemy expended about one thousand rounds of ammunition and followed up our rear guard to Zhawar Kalai about a mile to the west of the scheme of the attack. Piazsha Ragha is some six miles E. N. E. of Ladha camp.

ZHOB.

A large raiding gang consisting of about five hundred Kharotis (Ghilzais) Suleman Khels (Ghilzais) Wazirs and Kakars under Sherjan Kharote has been operating the Zhob and Loralali districts during the past four days. The Ghilzais live in Afghanistan during summer, but come down in large numbers to India for the cold months of the year, to escape the rigours of the Afghan winter. The gang was first reported near Gwal Haidarzai post on the Zhob rivers some ten miles S. E. of Toiwar which is about 50 miles S. W. or fort Sandeman at Gwal Haidarzai. They overwhelmed a small party of our scout levies and then moved south on 17th April, and looted a small camel convoy and some bullock carts belonging to a contractor between Zirrah and Maratangi. These two places are on the main road between Loralai and Fort Sandeman. At Zirrah a cavalry detachment had a small skirmish with the raiders, in which there were a few casualties on both sides. The telegramph wires were cut between Loralai and Mekhtar and Loralai and Murgha, but communication was restored on 19th April.

Mekhtar and Murgha are about 50 miles east and 50 miles E.N.E. of Loralai respectively. In a direct line on the night of 17th, and 18th April the raider attacked Mekhtar and lost 4 men killed and nine wounded. Their repulse was due to the stout defence put up by the local tribesmen. The gang then went off in the direction of Musa Khel which is about 36 miles N. E. of Mekhtar. Our cavalry are keeping the track of the raiders and 2/7 Ghurkas Rifles are moving out from Murgha in pursuit.

MADRAS HIGH COURT BENCH

PLEA FOR A MAHOMEDAN JUDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 21.

Mis 'Asad Ali Khan writing to the "Hindu" protesting against the policy of the authorities in not appointing a Mahomedan in succession to Sir Abdur Rahim in the Madras High Court bench says, that by neglecting to recognise the legitimate Muslim claim for a seat on the bench, Government cannot hope to rally to their side even a Moderate tion of Indian Musalmans whose unquestionable loyalty to the British throne has frequently been demonstrated by deeds rather than by words and cannot therefore look forward to a policy of solidarity and cooperation. The letter further states that it is but desirable that each High Court in India should have at least one Muslim judge. First, it is quite in consonance with the spirit of the liberal policy pursued by Government since the period of Lord Minto's Viceroyalty; secondly, it is but just that the Muslim community by reason of its historical and political importance and by reason of its traditionally steadfast loyalty should be adequately represented in the highest law courts of the land; thirdly, it is but reasonable that as Muslim law can best be interpreted and administered by a Muslim Judge, a Mussalman who can enter into the spirit of the law and into the feelings of Muslim litigants should always be appointed to a seat on the High Court bench. If a competent Mussalman candidate were not available within the province itself, a suitable candidate might be imported from any other Indian province as in the cases of Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Tyabji. Though a splendid opportunity has recently been missed by the Government yet they can make amends for the past by appointing a Muslim judge to the Madras High Court on the retirement of Justice Napier whose (impending resignation off office is shortly expected.

BLESSINGS OF PROHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Those Indians and Anglo-Indians, who are opposing the anti-drink campaign that is, day by day, becoming more prevalent thanks to the unflinching zeal and unflagging industry, dogged and indomitable determination of India's noble sons, should bear in mind that by so doing they are playing the part of downright enemies of this country. Inestimable will be the blessings, to this country within a few months after she has become dry. Perhaps some will be inclined to doubt the truth of this statement, and so Sir, let me draw the attention of such persons to the fact that in 1919, a Committee, in America, investigated the results of Prohibition in twenty-eight states where Prohibition had been in force for a period of four months or more. The Committee asked the Governors of these states to state the result of Prohibition. One governor failed to state it, one gave a verdict against Prohibition and all the rest, i.e., twenty-six governors stated that Prohibition was a complete success and proved to be a blessing. I beg to give, sir, the verdicts of some of these Governors, below, in their own words:—

Governor Bickett of the North Carolina says: "The Prohibition question is no longer a debatable one in North Carolina. There were many men of character who opposed it. All these have now become convinced of its wisdom and its efficiency."

Governor Kilby of Alabama writes: "Prohibition is an unqualified success in Alabama. Drunkenness is reduced to a minimum. Crime reduced 50 per cent., and there is a large increase in bank deposits. The new city jail at Birmingham has been empty over a year, and many county jails are without prisoners."

Governor Alcott of Oregon states: "Our experience under a bone-dry Statute has been all for the betterment of the general public welfare. Industries have prospered. Business conditions are acknowledged to be of the best. Old brewery buildings are housing other industries. A material decrease is shown in the number of men in prison."

Governor David of Idaho writes: "There is no question of the benefit of prohibition. Countless thousands of our citizens have been benefited directly or indirectly by the elimination of liquor traffic. We have some cases of illicit selling, but these cannot begin to dim the shining light of the New Era."

The Governor of Mississipi says: "We desire to see a world-wide prohibition law. We have faced this matter from every angle. In our own state crime has lessened eighty per cent. Our Courts and officers are almost idle in this respect. Prosperity reigns where poverty once ruled. We want to join with the world in giving the people of old Mother Earth one good chance to get sober."

To these I beg to add the following:

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University, the distinguished and well-known political economist says: "The test of actual experience shows that in prohibition territory the feeling that personal liberty is hampered tends to disappear, and in its place comes a very real sense of society being liberated from slavery to alcohol."

The Honourable Daniel C Roper, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue says: "The people of the country are observing the prohibition laws well. The law breaking element is small and growing smaller."

Who will say, sir, that India will not be thus benefited when she becomes a dry country? Not only will she be benefited thus but from the point of view of health also she will be benefited. When contagious diseases break out. I make bold to say that only a few will fall victims to them. The average life of Indians will most certainly be increased.—Yours, etc

KAIKHUSHRU JAMSHEDJI DASTUR.

16, Karolwady,
Bombay April 14.

LIMBDI DURBAR'S "PRESENTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is said that Voltaire while at the court of Frederic the Great, embodied his experience of Majesties by compiling a "Royal" dictionary. The special feature of his work was that the book sought to define phrases and even sentences. For instance, "I am much pleased with thee, I shall reward you liberally "when uttered by a ruler would, according to the Impeiral Lexicography signify "You have provoked me much, I shall not forget it."

We are reminded of the above from an opposite instance that has just come to our notice. In celebration of the birthday festivities of his grandson, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi has for the last three years been indulging in the royal pastime of showering "presents" "concessions" and "rights" on his subjects. The people destitute of appreciative faculties have protested against the uncalled for presents so detrimental to their interests. In their petition just submitted to their Durbar they, after dwelling on their right of managing their own property guaranteed them by custom, usage, suffrance, state notifications, standing orders and unrepealed Acts of the State point out how the recent "concessions" of the Durbar tend to curtail and destroy the privileges of ownership enjoyed by them so far and deplore that the auspicious occasions should have been utilized for administering them poison misnamed nectar. The forthcoming anniversary of the birth-day has generated an undefinied feeling of pain in their heart at the prospect of similar presents being made to them once again. In conclusion, the memorialists inhabiting various villages of Limbdi decline with thanks the "rights" given them in the last three years and unite in a fervid prayer to the Durbar that the best gift to them on the auspicious occasion would be to leave them alone without burdening them with inconvenient gifts.

The auspicious day has now passed and the people may well congratulate themselves that their prayer has been heard and that they have not been made the reluctant recipients of more favours.—Yours, etc.

A MEMORIALIST.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If Mahatma Gandhi can win Swaraj by spinning yarn he will have wrought the greatest miracle the world has ever witnessed. Miracles are not unknown in the history of liberty both under the old and new dispensations. If Mahatma Gandhi could only purge the Pharoahs by a plague of bugs, fleas, cockroaches and lizards John Bulls with their *bibis* and *kacha-bachas* would be marching home to Leicester Square in 24 hours. But unfortunately Mahatma Gandhi can perform no such miracles. And in these days of rationalism, even in religion, one is rather sceptical about miracles in the pursuit of Swaraj. Nevertheless I cannot help whispering to myself:—"Is the appointment of Lord Reading to the Viceroyalty of India not a political miracle wrought by Mahatma Gandhi?" It is unquestionably the first fruit of the first stages of Non-Cooperation. Judged by western standards these first stages were pieces of tom-foolery. Even as foolery they were failures except the boycott of Councils. And yet they have brought the mightiest ministry to its knees lamenting *peccavi peccavi*. Gandhi insisted upon repentance and the Governments of Great Britain and India have repented. When Governments repent they do not proclaim their repentance by going into ashes and sack-cloth supplicating "Father, forgive me, for I have sinned." They simply send a peace-maker. Repentance is writ large on Lord Reading's mission as Viceroy. "Let bygones be bygones", "Forgive and forget." These are the approved canons of peace-making. But Lord Reading aspires to be a liberator. God has given no man a better chance. He began well. "I prize justice even above liberty", said he, "for there can be no real justice where there is no real liberty." No liberator could have enunciated a nobler principle. But is this language mere sound and fury signifying nothing? If not, Lord Reading is bound in honour and honesty to establish real liberty first for there can be no real justice without real liberty. Nowhere in the world is this fact so thoroughly established as in India. Political agitators get no justice in India. They get jail. There is no intention to mete justice to them. The trials for political offences are mere mockeries. Our judges from Davar downwards are worse than Pontius Pilate. One fact makes this plain. Formerly sedition was an offence triable only by a jury in Bombay. But in Tilak's case his three countrymen acquitted him whereas six foreigners convicted him. Promptly the law was amended and sedition was made triable by the magesterial limb of the police without a jury. In England a man has a right to be tried by a jury of his peers consisting of twelve men and no man can be convicted unless the twelve apostles of liberty are unanimous. This is recognised as the British bulwark of liberty. Instead of amending the Act in the direction of the British bulwark of liberty the administrators preferred to advance in the direction of the tail and multiply the coercive Acts. These Acts have produced the "Satanic" administrations which will never venture to vindicate the majesty of law by applying the British standard of trial by jury to political agitators, but which are ever ready to clamour with the malefactors of Calvary:—"Give unto us Barabas; but crucify Christ." Lord Reading ought to have no difficulty in realising that there is no real liberty in India. Therefore there can be no real justice. If he has the will, he has the power to set this right. The Reform Act has made him omnipotent as a law-giver and the Council of Assembly will certainly support him in his efforts. It is to be seen what stuff he is made of. Is he a Moses or only a Morley?

We shall wait and see; but there is one episode that reminds me of Moses. Lord Reading first came to India as a coal-boy. He comes now with the might of a Viceroy. Moses first went to the House of Pharoah as a babe in a basket of bullrushes. He went the second time with the might of Jehovah to deliver Israel from bondage. Is there no hand of Providence in the second coming of Lord Reading?

The question that troubles me at present is, sha'l we be deaf to his appeal for cooperation, or shall we follow in the footsteps of Tilak and offer him responsive cooperation as Tilak offered His Majesty the King-Emperor. This can be done without suspending the Congress activities concerning the enrolment of members, Tilak fund and *charkas*. There is nothing in all this antagonistic to responsive cooperation. In fact it is work, in which even the salaaming sycophants can cordially cooperate without incurring the displeasure of the Sircar. I would therefore earnestly appeal to Mahatma Gandhi to reciprocate the advances of Lord Reading, but to do so on definite lines. These lines should be settled at once by the All-India Congress Committee. In doing so care must be taken to differentiate between what is within the powers of the Viceroy and what is not within his powers. We shall be justified in asking him to give us what he can give. If he stands the ordeal of this test he will be entitled to our confidence and cooperation in redressing our grievances. I need not discuss the minima we should demand. I would suggest a Round Table Conference with the Moderates after the All-India Committee have come to certain conclusions with the view of presenting an all-India demand. I believe in this way we can obtain provincial autonomy within the period laid down by the Nagpur Congress and be on the way to obtain Swaraj within a definite period automatically and without the disgrace and stigma of periodical examination which disfigures the preamble to the Reform Act of 1920.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, April 20.

COMMERCIAL

(Continued from page 6.)

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
5 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day

PIECE GOODS.

The week under review has been a short one owing to holidays, during which time the Cloth Market has remained steady, with very little change in prices. The demand has not been brisk, but quite sufficient to maintain the current rates. The sellers have been doing their best to part with their goods, and the buyers have been purchasing according to their requirements only small quantities at a time. Clearances have been somewhat better.

Manchester Grey goods have not attracted much attention, as local mill cloths have been finding favour with buyers. Importing firm shave not been able to dispose off stocks of grey Dhooties even at a heavy loss, although quotations from Manchester are higher than current rates.

In White goods, wide width Mulls have been the chief attraction and as stocks are scarce some importing firms are said to have bought forward goods on their own account. Low quality Nainsooks of narrow width are neglected.

The Manchester Market has been rather firm, owing to the engagements of makers for Calcutta and Karachi. Dhooties, Jaconets and Mulls have been sold recently for Calcutta in fair lines and white goods have been taken up by Karachi. The makers do not guarantee the shipment time and want a latitude of two or three months over the time of delivery, owing to the position created by the coal crisis. Many Blackburn makers have restarted looms that have been idle for a long time. The speeches at a meeting of the Lancashire members of Parliament on the 13th instant indicate that the outlook of the cotton trade was so hopeful that it would not be necessary to proceed with the unemployment schemes which have recently been drawn up. All hopes, here, are now turned to the next monsoon, which, if favourable, will help a good deal to stimulate the trade.

The Committee of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association that was directed to reconsider and further investigate the old and fresh complaints had met during the week, but nothing fresh has transpired. The letter addressed by Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., to Messrs Chaturbhoy Shivji & Co. will be placed before the next general meeting of the Association for due consideration.

The quotations for the leading chops of Piece are as under:

GREY SHIRTINGS—

Mull's Yarn No. 2/76	36 × 37½	15	8 0
" 100/108	40 × "	12	8 0
" No. 85/60	40 × "	12	8 0
" 2/60	37 × "	11	8 0
Dreaper's No. 2/76	33½ × "	14	8 0
" Yellow Horse	43 × 36		
" No. 2818	44 × 38½		
Dewhurst's "BBB"	36 × "	28	0 0
" "BB"	" × "	22	0 0
" Rapid 2/6	38 × "	21	0 0
Bates No. 12000	41 × 37½	32	0 0
Bombay Co's No. 2068	36 × 35½		
" No. 1600	36 × 37½/8	15	4 0
" No. 6000	38 × 37½/8	16	0 0
Kirkcaldy's No. 510	37 × 37½/8	15	4 0
" 4403	41 × "	16	0 0
" 2400	35 × 37½	9	8 0
Forbes " 551	43 × 37½/8		
Lyon's "Shamrock"	38 × "	16	4 0
Kirkcaldy's No. 1708	49 × 29	21	0 0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's "Dispos"	32 × 68	29	0 0
Sake's Mosaic No. 476	36 × 60	16	0 0
Nisset's "Elephant"	32 × 64	32	8 0

GREY JACONETS—

Mull's No. 18	46 × 22		
" 19	40 × 22	9	0 0
" 156	36 × 22	8	12 0
" 950	44 × 22	9	12 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1536	38 × 41	32	8 0
H.S.T.C. 40090	36 × 36	38	0 0
Mull's No. 9650	33 × 42	40	8 0
Forbes L.C. 108	36 × 36		
" 111	34 × 36	21	8 0
Fleming's No. 7/45	34 × 36	7	8 0

WHITE MULLS—

Mull's No. 6	47 × 18	18	4 0
" No. 66	44 × 18	14	4 0
" No. 900	51 × 18	12	0 0
" No. 9000	51 × 18	13	12 0
" No. 58	56 × 22	10	16 0
" No. 1274	27 × 16	4	12 0
" No. 125	36 × 22	11	2 0
" No. 300 (Hand)	54 × 30		
" No. 600 (Hand)	54 × 30	14	8 0
" No. 832 (Hand)	60 × 22½	12	4 0
" No. 4500 (Hand)		12	8 0
" No. 1440	38 × 20	8	8 0
" No. 2952	40 × 20	10	0 0
" No. 370	40 × 16	12	8 0
" No. 1708	60 × 28	18	0 0
Hitchon's No. 1200	52 × 18	4	10 0
" No. 110	47 × 22	7	0
" No. 204	43 × 20	8	0
" No. 50	47 × 16	7	0 0
" No. 54	64 × 19	8	0 0
" No. 90	36 × 20	10	14 0
" No. 6000	60 × 18	7	5 0
" No. 8150		8	0 0
" No. 815	60 × 16	8	8 0
" No. 975	60 × 18	9	0 0
" No. 810		9	0 0
Greaves's "Union"	56 × 20	11	14 0
" No. 145	25 × 13	10	8 0
" No. 630	46 × 16	10	8 0
Greaves' No. 5060	27 × 18	4	8 0
Fleming's No. 7/60	27 × 16	4	8 0

MITREAINBOOKS—

Mull's No. 7078/Black	37 × 18	6	8 0
" Nos. 61/81	" × "		
" No. 1900	" × "	4	10 0
" No. 25950 T B	38 × 22	8	6 0
Graham's Nos. 60/5858	38 × 18	6	0 0
" 30460/9716	" × "		
" Saraswati	36 × 16	11	0 0
" "Tipoo" W/W W	34 × 18	7	0 0
" No. 50000	" × "	5	5 0
" Nos. 33340/33560/33360	" × "	9	8 0
Lyon's Nos. 4040/6005/6767	28 × 18		
Greaves' Nos. 30000/34000	" × "	5	7 0
" No. 6060 T.B	38 × 22	8	12 0
Hitchon's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	38 × 22	9	2 0
G. W. & Co.'s Nos. 3500/5580	" × "		
"Motor Car"	" × "	6	0 0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	" × "		

The above quotations are for Bazaar bales, with a want of 2s per cent on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Good

CHEMICALS MARKETS.

The market continued fairly active in Zinc Chloride and Bichromate of soda, which chemicals evinced robust demand. Sodium Sulphide as reported in previous columns had no activity, and the rate has undergone further shrinkage by two three rupees per cwt. Aniline and Antimony salts also have shown renewed weakness, owing to absence of demand. Quotations for Germany heavy chemicals have been of late very attractive and various indents have been booked. English chemicals continue dear, as a result of which fewer indents are being booked in comparison of German chemicals.

Country made chemicals such as Glauber Salt, Turkey red oil, Washing soda have very good sale at present. Silicate of soda has been manufactured in very large quantity, and has been able to withstand the test of English silicate of soda.

The quotations are as under:—

Sodium Sulphide Rs. 40; Sodium Sulphide (Jap) Rs. 26; Zinc Chloride Rs. 50; Bichromate of Soda Rs. 163; Bichromate of Potash Rs. 125; Aniline Salt Rs. 1-5-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 2-6-0; Glauber Salt Rs. 5-8-0; Washing Soda Rs. 9; Turkey red Oil (50 per cent) Rs. 27; Bleaching Rs. 33; Caustic Soda Rs. 36; Caustic Soda 72 per cent. Rs. 23; Sago Rs. 13; Farina K R.s 24.

MILL STORES.

April 22.

There has been good deal of activity in the cotton Healds of 14/40s. yarn. Home offer for 30s. to 40s. have been steady at nearly 32-3rd, whereas 32s. have been quoted at 90d. per 100 eyes. Looms have gathered some strength in the last week and the price has touched nearly as 3 per 100 deals.

Among woolen goods, Roller Cloth and Siring flannel of Kenyon make have advanced further very rapidly, and the quotation for 7 to and is 9s. molleroloth has been Rs. 12 per yd. Other English makes are also quoted much higher than previous rates. Owing to the scarcity of woolen stores, the tone has greatly improved.

Among wooden sundries, the market continued dull, without any immediate prospect of improvements. Shuttles and Bobbins had poor demand, consequently, there were little fluctuations. Conical Pirns and Universal Pirns kept almost quiet. English stores had rather a better demand than Japanese, and the doing was not brisk.

The quotations are as under:—

Healds Rs. 3-4-0, Reeds As. 5; Roller Skins (Cat Monkey) Rs. 115; Picking Bands Rs. 2-12-0; Roller Cloth K Rs. 11/12; Sizing Flannei Rs. 7/8; Shuttles Rs. 40/45; Shuttles-Japanese Rs. 20/25; Slubbings Rs. 50 (Jap) Rovings Rs. 476 Conical Pirn 5" (Jap.) Rs. 11; Universal Pirn Rs. 10 Ring Rabbeth Rs. 15.

COLOUR MARKET

April 22.

The market passes quiet and very limited business passing. The values are steady; however concession rates are offered to the genuine purchasers.

Quotations:—
Alizarine I P. Rs. 800 per cask.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 220 per cwt
Alizarine (Cow, Rs. 240 per cwt.
Congo-Red Rs. 4 to 4/8/0 per cwt.
Magenta Crystals Zu Rs. 17 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 11 per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 6 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 8/8/0 per lb.
Benzo-Purpurine Rs. 6 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs 4 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1/12/0 to 2/12/0 per lb.

HOME MARKETS.

There is no appreciable change in the Home markets during the week as will be seen from the table below. We recommend our friends to buy either at Liverpool or New York at this level with an idea of good profit in the long run, as in immediate future we don't expect materia. change.

Commencing from 13th April 1921 to 20th April 1921,

Liverpool spot 1921	...	8.08,	8.15 plus 7
Liverpool May 1921	.....	7.86	7.85 plus 1
Liverpool July 1921	.....	8.08	8.10 plus 2
New York spot 1921	...	12.30	11.85 minus 35
New York May 1921	...	11.76	11.92 plus 16
New York July 1921	.....	12.32	12.54 plus 22

LOCAL MARKET.

P. G. Broach opened in the Bazar at Rs. 251 for up. May and Rs. 276 July-August 1921 advanced to Rs. 275 and Rs. 301 respectively and closed yesterday at Rs 274 and Rs. 299, thus showing an advance of Rs. 23/24.

Fine Oomras opened at Rs 224 for May and Rs. 240 for July and closed at Rs. 244 for May and Rs. 260 for July yesterday.

In the same way Fully Good Bengal for May opened at Rs. 197 and July at Rs. 208 and closed at Rs. 210 for May and Rs. 223 for July an advance of Rs. 13 to Rs. 15.

This advance was due to very brisk enquiry for ready cotton also change of opinion in the market Big operators are still for higher prices. Our opinion is that the market may still go higher owing to extensive sales that are taking place at present for ready cotton. This may continue for some time yet.

In our ready market at least fifty thousand Bales are reported to have been sold to Japan exporters and local mills, especially Japan exporters are buying on an extensive scale with an advance of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. This buying is expected to continue as yarn and cloth markets are greatly improved both Japan and India. Manchester advances are also very cheerful but the coal-strike hampers business.

SUGER MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, April 22.

We have to report a quiet market during the week with small demand and further arrivals of Java Sugar prices for ready sugars have been reduced by eight annas per cwt. all round. Karachi and Calcutta markets are reported quiet without any buyers. Java market keeps very quiet with many sellers for New Crop but no buyers. A small business has been done in White Java June shipment at 33s. Free Bombay Harbour, there are many sellers but few buyers. S. S. Garada arrived from Java with 35,000 bags. There is good enquiry for ready sugars from Persian Gulf and offtake is good. Home and American markets are also quiet. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs 39/8/0 equals 44s F B Harbour stocks 50,000 bags.

Beet Rs. 39/8/0 equals 44s F B Harbour stocks 6,000 bags.

Natal Rs. 39/4/0 F B Harbour stocks 700 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 39/4/0 F B Harbour stocks 4,000 bags.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

To-day's market has been generally dull. Jute shares were quiet but prices were steady. In coal section there was less inquiry. Cotton shares were not so freely dealt in but Dunbars closed somewhat firmer. There was less doing in miscellaneous market with an easier feeling. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aurrung 10-2, Baraboni 13-14, Burra Dhemo 9-6, Public Auction, Barrakur 52, Govindpur 18, Karanpura 17-8, Marine A 13-8, Kucheridth 1-12 public auction, New Beerbhoom 30-4, North West Country 40-8 prem, Patmohna 12-12, Sandra 29-14, Sudamdih 2-10 public auction, Sutikdih 14-8 public auction.

Jute:—Bally 154 public auction, Century 7, Benjamin 4 discount, Craig 7-8, Hooghly 85-8, Lansdowne 300, Lothian 240, Northbrook 58.

Miscellaneous:—Associated Hotel (deb.) 85-8, Bengal Telephone 203, British Burmah Petroleum 15-6, British India Corporation 11, Calcutta Industrial Bank 5 discount, Central Provinces Cement 7-8, Cawnpore Textile 1 discount, Dunbar Cotton (ord.) 427 and (pref.) 191, Gourepore Jute 5 per cent. (deb.) 74-8, Indo Burmah Tin 5, Indian Wood Products 1 discount, Imperial Bank 1,200, Imperial Bank (rights) 145, Kesoram Cotton 15-12, Marshall Sons and Coy. 8-2, Madan Theatres 11-8, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway guaranteed 61, New Savan Sugar 11, Premier Oil 7-2, Russa Engineering 117-8 s.l., Sphere Insurance 4-8, Thornycroft India 7, Walford Transport Coy. 6.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 57-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 58. War Bonds short loans at 100, 1925 at 99-12, and 1928 at 99-12 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India rate for demand loans remains unchanged being six per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and five-eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 21.

Karachi freight market is lifeless. Bookings:—Rotterdam—fifteen hundred tons chrome are on April 22 shillings 6 pence; Philadelphia—500 tons bonemeal on May, 35 shillings; Hamburg—375 tons seeds in April, 22 shillings 6 pence; Liverpool—100 tons seeds in May, 17 shillings 7 pence; Port Said—100 tons of floor in April, 22 shillings 6 pence. After shipment of contracts current at the end of March export of wheat and other foodstuffs is again prohibited.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st April, 1921

Means of observation taken at 6 a. m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m. and 10 p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg, Fahr in,		29.757
Temperature of Air	— degrees	— 84 9
Wet Bulb Thermemeter	— "	— 79 0
Dew Point	— "	— 77 0
Relative humidity of Air	"	— 0 775
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	—	— 5 2
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		— 91 6
Minimum do do "		— 78 2
General direction of Wind / Movement of	From Midnight to Midnight	— NNE,W — WNW,
Wind in 24 hours—	— —	—Miles 141

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
Thursday	28th	h. m. m 2 30 3 22a	ft. in. 24 80 25

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
Thursday	28th	h. m. m 8 26 9 24a	ft. in. 17 10 20 5

THE BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS .. .. Rs. 11,03,00,000

FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE

I Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs. 1,83,00,00
II Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc. ..	" 2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals &	" 7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises	" 35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs. 11,73,00,000.
Leaving a surplus of	Rs. 70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share holders ..	" 50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES	Rs. 1,20,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

K. H. KABBUR & Co.,

COLOURS AND CHEMICALS AND OILS

Beg to announce that they have removed their colour and chemical department to the more speacious premises on the top flour of the Ismail Building, all interested parties are requested to make a note of the following change in address:—

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From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

A Doctor says:

"I do not think so good a food as Glaxo can be brought before the public by the medical profession too strongly."

Glaxo is the food doctors recommend and *rear their own babies on.* This is because Glaxo is not an "artificial" food, but is just pure, uncontaminated milk made safe and suitable for baby by the Glaxo process. Glaxo contains NO malt, NO flour, NO starch.

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

has been persistently used by Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain for the last twelve years. These Centres now purchase *nearly a quarter of a million pounds* weight of Glaxo every month, enough to feed over 50,000 babies continuously.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

YOU WILL RELISH YOUR FOOD

AND HAVE NO MORE PAINS AFTER EATING

After you have eaten a meal, do you feel "too full to move," or so tired and sleepy that you want to lie down?

If you feel like that, you are not getting the full value out of your food! Much of its value is being wasted, and your health and strength are wasting, too. Unless you *do* fully and naturally digest what you eat, you cannot be strong and well, cannot be free from discomfort, cannot enjoy life as you should.

You need Mother Seigel's Syrup for your stomach's sake, and to stimulate all your organs of digestion, including the liver and bowels. Mother Seigel's Syrup will give you appetite and relish for food, make food nourish you, and thus maintain health and strength. Try it yourself to-day!

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ILLUSTRATION ½ SIZE — FOUNTAIN PEN — ACTUAL 7 INCHES LONG

ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4.
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You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent medium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day, V.P., on 7 days' approval.
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PEASANT-POLITICIAN-STATESMAN

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

What follows is an impression formed about the Non-co-operation movement and its leader by Mr. Arthur S. Draper, the London representative of the "New York Tribune."

London, Oct. 27.—A host of officials in the India Office in Whitehall, a swarm of government servants in India, a thousand and one traders in London, Bombay and Calcutta know "M. Gandhi" and fear him. To them he appears a greater menace to the British Empire than all the revolutionists, Bolshevik agitators, Indian fanatics and other trouble makers of the last fifty years.

But who is "M. Gandhi"? In the "Asiatic Review" for October, N. M. Samarth, a distinguished lawyer and prominent leader of the Moderate Movement in India, writes:—

"M. Gandhi is not an extremist in the sense in which that term is generally applied and understood in Indian politics. Indian extremists, rightly viewed are Indian patriots in an angry mood. That mood necessarily postulates absence of cool-headedness.

"M. Gandhi is nothing, if not cool-headed. He is an idealist pure and simple—an idealist, with an unshakable faith in admantine "soul force" as the only force opposed to physical force, which can compel the most powerful Government, however stern and unbending, to yield to the dictates.

STRENGTH IN SINCERITY.

"His strength lies in his transparent sincerity and honesty of purpose and his unflinching determination to practice what he preaches at all risks and at all hazards.

Though the name of "M. Gandhi" appears in every article on India published in this review, which reflects to a more or less degree the Government view, there is not one word against him morally, no charge that he is corrupt, that he is seeking personal honour or reward. "M. Gandhi" is incorruptible. He cannot be bought.

This remarkable Indian, with the wisdom of a statesman, the cleverness of a politician the simplicity of a peasant, is fearless, idolized by a large part of his countrymen, feared by many but hated by none. His Non-Co-operation programme adopted by a majority of the delegates of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta provided for one of the greatest boycott in the history of the world.

He asked for the boycott of the Courts by Indian lawyers and foreign goods by the public generally. M. Gandhi would withdraw boys and girls from schools and colleges and boycott the legislative councils which have just been reformed in an effort to meet the discontent in India.

This is the grave danger which England fears M. Gandhi is at pains to warn his followers against the use of force. He urges them merely, to sit tight and that policy is infinitely harder to beat than a force of revolutionists.

WON AID OF CONGRESS.

In the opinion of Bombay correspondent of "The London Times" M, Gandhi won the Indian National Congress to his programme because of the almost universal bitterness" following the Punjab disturbances. On the other hand, Mr. Samarth quoted earlier, declares that M. Gandhi found the soil ready after the passage of the Rowlatt Act by the Government of India, "betraying a spirit of riding rough shod on Indian public opinion as though it was absolutely unworthy of considerate treatment."

Then came the Khilafat agitation—the Muslim embitterment at the way in which Turkey was treated by the Allies, even though it is now common knowledge that the British Government took an extremely lenient attitude toward the Turk. These are only a few of the causes of the discontent, rather explanations of the tremendous "growth of the Gandhi movement".

Despite the efforts of the Indian Government to prove that it pressed the cause of Indian Muslims at the Peace Conference the belief apparently still exists that the British have been interfering with their religion and that the Sultan of Turkey, the Khilafat had been endangered.

An Indian writing recently in the "Nation" drew an interesting pen picture of M. Gandhi as now a revivalist "clad in the simplest of hand woven garments, living on the most frugal diet".

According to this writer, M. Gandhi is not a Nationalist who points out to his following like a modern Moses the land of promise lying in the distance. He is not enamoured of western institutions. He has no belief in industrialism which is bound to follow in the wake of western civilization.

GANDHI A REVIVALIST.

He is a revivalist. His appeal is to the past. What do the traditions, philosophy and culture of India lack' says he that we should wholesale import western ideas, and thus endanger our immemorial social fabric, which has provided so many saints and heroes? It is because India has turned away her gaze from the Vedas and the ancient philosophy that she has fallen upon evil days.

"Let her return to the past and all will be well. Here lies the irresistible appeal of M. Gandhi to the populace. For in matters of religion and social reform the average Indian is what the average European was in the Middle Ages.

"Religion is yet everything to him; he has not yet learned what the European has learned through bitter experience—to divorce politics from religion".

BRITISH ARE PUZZLED.

Here too, lies the distrust that most of the younger generations feel against M. Gandhi's proposals. For good or for evil, India has been committed to a system of government which, rightly or wrongly has been called Western, we have too, plunged into the deepest recesses of industrialism. M. Gandhi would have us deleberately set the hands of the clock backward. Away with lawyers, doctors, railways, machinery they are an abomination before the sight of the Lord".

British Government have had many problems many strange opponents to handle. President De Valera of the "Irish Republic" is a worthy antagonist but his methods are not new or unusual. Generals Botha and Smuts were tough enemies twenty years ago, but they fought along orthodox lines. Lenin and Trotzky have introduced some new tactics but their strategy generally is not new. M. Gandhi is different; he is a radical reactionary. He is fighting in his own way for Indian progress, but banning all western methods. He is the antithesis of Lenin and De Valera. The British are frank to confess that they are puzzled.

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MAHATMA GANDHI AT SURAT.

"SWARAJ OUR BIRTH RIGHT"

(From our Own Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 20.

Mahatmaji addressed a crowded meeting in the evening attended by 15 to 20 thousand people, on the Tilak Ground. He congratulated the citizens of Surat on the excellent order and management for that day's meeting and said he was glad to see that he had not to repeat his previous remarks about the want of management. He was pleased to hear of the splendid work done by Surat and the District. That district, city, or village which completely discharged its duties can be said to have obtained Swarajya. We want Swarajya in which all men—even Bhangis—have got equal rights. When you find that you are prepared to help the weak, the miserable and the needy, you must conclude that Swarajya is approaching nearer. Again Swarajya is possible because Hindus and Mahomedans are united. A handful of Europeans are ruling over us because of our weakness. Our very ideas must undergo a great transformation and we must begin to realize that self-government is our birth-right. Even Englishmen admit that their Empire in India is based on our weakness. Sir R. Craddock once remarked that Englishmen would rule over India only as long as the people of India would allow them to do so.

Proceeding further he said that lawyers who had suspended their practice, students who had left Government school must set a good example for others to follow. Their character should attract others towards them. He admired the illustrious examples set by Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. C. R. Das. What was wanted for India was ten thousand true soldiers prepared to fight out the battle of independence.

Speaking of the decorations in the city he said he was pleased with them but one thing that pained him most was the use of foreign cloth in their decorations. Khaddar ought to have been used in its place.

Turning to the recommendations of the Congress Committee, he asked whether it was difficult to collect one crore of rupees when seventeen crores of rupees were wasted every year after liquor.

As for the spinning wheel, he said it was the symbol of Swarajya. Economically it was the best weapon. Every person can honestly earn two rupees per day by spinning and weaving. He, therefore, advised introduction of spinning wheels in all families. Proceeding further he asked the volunteers to carry on their temperance movement and thus make the country free from the vice of drinking. He concluded by requesting the audience to contribute their quota to the Tilak Swarajya Fund.

Collection for the fund was then begun by volunteers and some donations were announced. Justice Abba Tyebji and Mr. Vallabhai Patel then addressed the meeting. The meeting dispersed at about 10 p.m.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

"NEW INDIA'S" ATTACKS ANSWERED

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

"New India" not an over-friendly appreciator, bears striking testimony to the universal respect in which Mahatma Gandhi is held by his countrymen. Writes our contemporary:—

"It is curious to note how the most clear-sighted of Indians speak deferentially of Mr. Gandhi. Where any other man would be attacked for his kaleidoscopic changes, he is spoken of with reverence; where his vehement abuse would be condemned in another, no word of blame escapes from most Indian critics."

"New India" supposes that this is partly because of Mr. Gandhi's past services in South Africa and "partly also because he wears an ugly dress, and prefers the life of a peasant to that of an educated, and cultured man." If this is our contemporary's opinion of "the most clear-sighted of Indians," it cannot be said to err on the side of generosity As for "kaleidoscopic changes of opinion", others more sympathetically disposed would probably call them progressive. That itself is a matter of opinion. In any case, "New India" one would think, should be the last to speak slightingly of them. As for his wearing "an ugly dress," the Gandhi cap is a masterstroke of sartorial genius—cheap, light, easily washed, and not without a certain smartness about it so long as it is kept clean and uncrumpled. That this last quality is not its least attraction to some of its votaries, is illustrated by a recent incident narrated to us. A friend saw a stranger purchase a Gandhi cap the other day, and observed him adjusting it on his head before a mirror in the shop. The proceeding seemed to the friend to be inconsistent with the strict tenor of the Mahatma's teachings and he said so. The purchaser of the cap turned round on him with the retort: "Mahatmaji has not said we should not use a mirror." Beauty, after all is perfect harmony, with one's surroundings, and we contest that the Mahatma's homespun blends more harmoniously with its Indian surroundings than the ingeniously contrived robes of tapestry of some others who were great figures in their own time. The charge of using abusive language against the Mahatma cannot be sustained. He never stoops to calumniate individuals. His strongest adjectives or expletives are directed against policies and systems. We think that he might be more economical of them than of late but criticism of a system is quite different from abuse of individuals. One main reason of the all but universal consideration in which the Mahatma is held, is, indeed, the belief that the honour of every Indian is safe in his hands.

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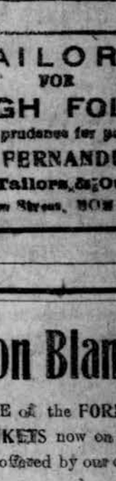

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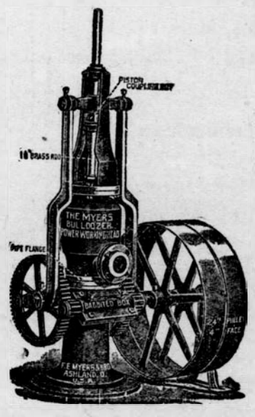

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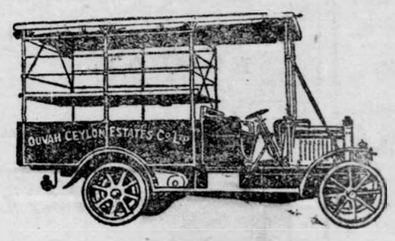

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